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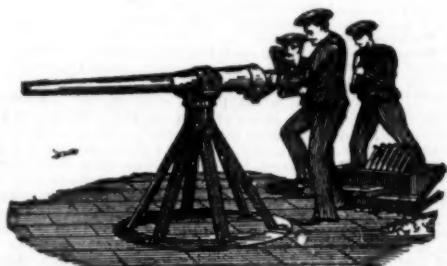
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN O. W. BUDD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, is at Asheville, N. C.

GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A., has arrived in Europe to spend the summer.

CAPTAIN F. E. PHELPS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Yates, is East on a few weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a trip to Burlington, Vt.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family are still rusticating at Salisbury, Conn.

LIEUTENANT REDMOND TULLY, 25th U. S. Infantry, is spending the summer at Cumberland, Md.

GENERAL M. R. MORGAN, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from a brief visit to old friends in St. Paul.

COLONEL W. R. PARNELL, U. S. A., is enjoying a visit East and expected to be in Portland, Me., this week.

CAPTAIN G. A. DODD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, returned to Reading early in the week from a visit to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT J. L. CHAMBERLIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is at South Livonia, N. Y.

CAPTAIN W. D. DIETZ, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., passed through New York this week on his way to San Francisco.

CHAPLAIN DELMAR R. LOWELL, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Warren, Mass., June 26, and entered upon his duties at that post.

LIEUTENANT W. M. WILLIAMS, 19th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., early in the week from a visit to New York City.

MAJOR MICHAEL COONEY, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Sherman, Idaho, will spend July, August, September and October on leave.

MAJOR-GENERAL D. E. SICKLES, U. S. A., was in Indianapolis this week and was present at the unveiling of the Hendrick's Monument.

MAJOR L. S. BABBITT, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., of San Antonio, is expected north in a few days to spend July and August on leave.

ADJUTANT G. R. CECIL, 13th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Fort Supply, I. T., this week, for the summer, for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN HIRAM H. KETCHUM, 22d U. S. Infantry, is having a pleasant tour of duty with the Governor of Iowa in connection with the State troops.

MR. P. TUCUMSEH SHERMAN, son of General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., has passed a successful examination in New York for admission to the bar.

MISS MAUD KIRK, daughter of Major E. B. Kirk, U. S. A., of Jeffersonville, Ind., is visiting the family of Col. E. F. Townsend, at Fort Yates, N. Dak.

Harper's Weekly for June 28 has a series of a dozen illustrations by E. W. Kemble, showing the process of enlisting and training recruits for the Army.

LIEUTENANT C. H. GRIERSON, A. D. C., on the retirement, July 8, of his father, General Grierson, will spend a few months on leave before joining his regiment.

LIEUTENANT F. R. DAY, Signal Corps, U. S. A., of St. Louis, is on an official trip through the middle States and on its conclusion will spend five or six weeks on leave.

MAJOR S. M. HORTON, surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, spent the week in the encampment of the Maine Militia at Augusta, busily engaged in professional instruction.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., from a tour of duty at New Orleans in connection with the distribution of supplies to flood sufferers.

CAPTAIN C. A. EARNEST, 8th U. S. Inf., an experienced and able officer, has been assigned by Gen. Brooke to the command of the rifle camp to be established in a few days at Bellevue, Neb.

LIEUTENANT HERBERT CUSHMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry, who is on leave at Rutherford, N. J., will be examined by the Retiring Board at Governor's Island. He reported on Tuesday of this week.

LIEUTENANT PETER LEARY, 4th U. S. Art., on college duty at Brookings, S. D., contributes to *Outing* for July a second paper on the National Guard of Vermont. The article is handsomely illustrated.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING and Lieuts. C. P. Townsley and Wirt Robinson, 4th U. S. Art., on a practice march with Light Battery B through Connecticut, etc., are expected to rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., next week. The battery has excited much admiration all along the route.

"MANY happy returns of the day" to Maj. Edwin Bentley, U. S. A., born July 3; to Gen. Robert Macfeely, born July 1, to Col. B. J. D. Irwin, M. D., born June 28; to Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art., born June 29; to Capt. William Conway, 22d Inf., born July 1, and to Gen. W. P. Craighill, C. E., born July 1.

A FASHIONABLE wedding took place at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, June 25, viz: that of Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Edith Alice Evelyn Clarke. Miss Clarke has been an acknowledged belle of San Francisco society since her debut last winter, and bears the reputation of a life saver, having rescued a college room-mate at Lake Chabot, risking her own life, for which she was awarded a medal by Congress. There was a large number of friends present at the ceremony and at the wedding breakfast. Miss Lottie Clarke was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Dora Boardman, Miss Blanche Castle, Miss Kate Voorhies and Miss Hope Ellis. Lieut. Samson L. Faison, U. S. A., was "best man."

LIEUTENANT F. S. CALHOUN, U. S. A., lately retired, is at Bay View, Mich.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING's last contribution to the *St. Louis Republic* is on the interesting subject of Indian dances.

MAJOR T. SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the steamer *Lahn*.

CAPTAIN G. F. TOWLE, 19th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., was a guest at the St. Cloud Hotel, New York City.

GENERAL GREELY, U. S. A., receives, it is said, at least 20 letters a day from cranks who solemnly hold him responsible for the weather.

LIEUTENANT E. M. LEWIS, 11th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

MR. JAMES S. DE PALOS, New York City, has been elected president of Detachment No. 1, Union Prisoners of War, National Memorial Association.

LIEUTENANT S. R. JONES, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., this week, from a pleasant visit to New York City and vicinity.

LIEUTENANT C. D. TOWSLEY, 2d U. S. Inf., who has been recuperating at Fort Washington, Wis., will shortly appear before a Retiring Board at St. Paul.

CAPTAIN C. A. H. McCauley, U. S. A., was expected to return to Chicago this week, from leave, a portion of which he spent with friends at Reading, Pa.

LIEUTENANT L. G. BERRY, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Atlanta, Ga., this week from a pleasant visit to the encampment of Alabama troops at Montgomery.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. DE B. W. GARDINER and Capt. M. M. Maxon, 10th Cav., are the two latest additions to the "awaiting retirement list," which now numbers nearly 60.

LIEUTENANTS HARE and Glenn, U. S. A., lately in camp with the Minnesota troops at Lake City, were the recipients of many hospitalities in recognition of other valuable services in camp.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, stationed at West Point, recently wrote to Superintendent of Instruction Maxwell, of Brooklyn, asking for aid in the selection of 10 recruits.

We are glad to note that Warren H. Mitchell, a son of the late General W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., so long on Major-General Hancock's staff, has been admitted as a cadet to the Military Academy.

LIEUTENANT T. B. MOTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, reported for duty in the Tactical Department at West Point, N. Y., on July 1. Lieut. Mott had previously been spending a short leave at Saratoga, N. Y.

THE General Court-martial at Fort Monroe, Va., for the trial of Lieut. J. A. Swift, Signal Corps, U. S. A., temporarily adjourned to await the arrival of witnesses, reassembled on Thursday, July 3.

MRS. ELEANOR SHERMAN THACKARA, daughter of General Sherman, U. S. A., makes her first literary appearance in the *Cosmopolitan* for July in a discussion of "Three Great Philadelphia Training Schools."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ENNIS, 4th U. S. Art., has assumed command of St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., during the absence of Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. A., at the State Camp at Peekskill, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT A. J. RUSSELL, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is with his family at Marlborough, Conn., and will remain there during the summer. Lieut. Russell is recovering from a surgical operation performed at St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y. City, last winter.

We notice among those who have recently received the degree of Ph. B. at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, the name of 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery, who for some time past has been associate editor and treasurer of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution."

THE Retiring Board recently convened in New York City for the examination of 1st Lieut. Wm. Williams, 19th Inf., has reported that he is not physically disqualified for active service, but they have made some remarks concerning him which may operate to bring about wholly retirement. The case is now before the Commanding General.

BEN C. TRUMAN contributes to the *New York Times* an interesting series of random recollections, in which we find the following:

They are all gone—Gens. George H. Thomas and Lovell H. Rousseau and Col. Harry Watkins. The latter was a handsome blonde and a brave and efficient officer. He was colonel of the 8th Cavalry and was engaged to be married to Rousseau's daughter, who was very pretty and resided in Louisville. Thomas, Rousseau and Watkins were all on duty in Nashville at the time. I think it was just after Thomas's great battle at and near Nashville, when Hood's army was annihilated, in December, 1864. It occurred to Watkins that it would be a good time for him to visit Miss Rousseau, so he went to Gen. Thomas and asked for a leave of absence for two weeks. To the dismay of poor Watkins, Thomas shrugged his shoulders. So the colonel, without waiting for the general to say no, reminded the latter that he was young, and touched prettily upon the ardor of his attachment for the only daughter of one of the great commander's bravest and most patriotic generals. But Thomas couldn't see it. So he put his hand affectionately upon Watkins's shoulder and said: "My dear colonel, I've been there. I, too, have a sweetheart, and I haven't seen her for two years. And what is more, I have been married to my sweetheart a long time, and I want to see her as much, if not more, than you do yours. But we mustn't go to visit our sweethearts until the war is over. Besides, I have just planned a raid in Northern Alabama, and General Whipple has suggested that you be placed in command, and I want you to report for this special duty early to-morrow morning." I saw Watkins a short time after, and he related the incident to me as I have presented it here, and he added with reference to the great Thomas, who never lost a battle: "The dear, blessed, good, damned old darling!" Harry made the raid and came out of it with flying colors, and shortly afterward got his leave of absence and married the lovely Miss Rousseau. A number of us went early from Nashville to the wedding. I think Harry and his distinguished father-in-law died some 30 years ago, and are buried at Cave Hill Cemetery, near Louisville.

LIEUTENANT F. P. PECK, 1st U. S. Artillery, is visiting friends at Watertown, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. N. P. DARROW, 4th U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is at Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York city, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT T. S. MUMFORD, 13th U. S. Inf., and family are visiting at 404 Bellevue avenue, Newport, Rhode Island.

LIEUTENANT C. H. CABANISS, 18th U. S. Inf., on college duty at Charleston, S. C., has gone to Summerton, in that State, to spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT FRANK GREENE, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has been visiting his family at Dayton, Washington. His children have had scarlet fever, but are now out of danger.

UNDER recent orders Lieut. E. M. Lewis, 11th U. S. Inf., changes base from Bedlow's Island to Plattsburg Barracks, and Lieut. Arthur Johnson from Plattsburg Barracks to Bedlow's Island.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN, a gallant veteran of the War, who for the last four years has been connected with the banking house of Drexel, Morgan and Co., will on July 16 become the president of the Brooklyn Trust Co.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., who is detailed to instruct the State militia in rifle practice at Camp Douglas, was royally entertained by Capt. Joachim, Co. I, and other friends at a moonlight boat ride June 27. Refreshments were served at one of the restaurants, which were interspersed with numerous toasts.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat*.

THE *Los Angeles Times* says: "A California horse did not win the Southern Hotel stakes at St. Louis June 10, but the victory of Balgowan was a popular one in Los Angeles as well as in Kentucky. The winner of the 2 year-old event was bred by Geo. H. Clay, of Kentucky, and is owned by Lieut. Thos. J. Clay, U. S. Army. The race was worth \$1,250 to the winner. Lieut. Clay has been busy receiving the congratulations of his friends. Balgowan beat a good field, and is well entered in stake races in the East."

C. H. McKIBBEN, the ex-purchasing agent of the Union Pacific, who is charged with having worked the company for more than \$60,000, is a graduate of West Point and is distinguished as one of the young men charged with cropping off the ears of Cadet Whittaker. Six years ago he arrived in Omaha penniless. His possessions now are valued at more than \$100,000. All his realty and deposit in bank, amounting to \$20,000, has been attached.—*Kansas City Times*. [Charles Hawthorne McKibben was admitted to the Military Academy July 1, 1879, but he resigned on the 9th of January following—1880.]

A WASHINGTON gossip writes: Mrs. Irene Sheridan has almost utterly withdrawn from the world. Within the walls of her really beautiful home on Rhode Island avenue she lives in quiet, unostentatious grief for her loved husband, and in beautiful motherly devotion to her four dutiful children. The youthful looking mother surrounded by children whose tender affections centre upon her completes an ideal picture of a departed soldier's home. Mary, the eldest of the children, is a bright, pretty girl of 14; Louise and Irene, the twin daughters, are dainty mites of 12, and little Phil is a delicate looking lad of 9. Should Mrs. Sheridan ever quit the seclusion into which her profound grief has thrown her, she will find herself the centre of a very wide circle of sincere admirers.

MR. WM. T. KENT, for the past twenty years financial clerk in the Paymaster General's Office of the Army, was on July 1st appointed expert accountant in the office of the Inspector General, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum—a new office created by a provision in the recent Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Kent will enter upon his new duties on Monday next. These duties have not yet been fully defined, but the title of the office indicates that he will have to do with the investigation of disbursing officers' accounts of a complicated or questionable nature. He has frequently rendered special service of this kind for the Inspector General's Department, and that he did his work well is proven by the urgent request made by the Secretary of War and Inspector General for his permanent assignment to this character of duty.

THE *N. Y. Evening Journal* gives an account of the fees of some of the ten thousand lawyers of New York and Brooklyn. The following are a few of the items: The most widely known and without doubt lucrative law firm in New York is Evarts, Choate and Beaman, with magnificent offices at 152 Wall street. The senior is the alphabetical senator, Senator Wm. M. Evarts, whose active interests during the session of the Senate is very slight. Hon. Joseph H. Choate, a host in himself, is the pleader. The firm's earnings are said to be \$500,000 annually. Mr. Choate's fees are enormous. The next in importance is Tracy, MacFarland, Boardman and Platt, with offices at No. 35 Wall street. The senior is Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, the "counsel." Mr. Frank H. Platt is a son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, while A. B. Boardman is well known as a constitutional lawyer. The clever Wm. M. Evans has recently allied himself with this firm, which has for a month or more been interested in the attempt to overthrow Tammany Hall. Wm. W. MacFarland is the other partner. The firm's business is, by good judges, said to be worth \$400,000 annually. Coudert Brothers have a monopoly of the French business. The firm is Charles and Frederick R. Coudert, and its income is not far from \$350,000. Its practice is by no means confined, and is very general in its character. The firm of Baugs, Stetson, Tracy and MacVeagh, of which Grover Cleveland is a recent acquisition, has an income of \$300,000. Mr. Cleveland has become a great drawing card, and to him are referred the many big cases requiring great research. Seward, Da Costa and Guthrie devote their attention almost exclusively to corporation law. Clarence Seward, the head, seldom practices other than in the U. S. Courts. The firm's income is between \$250,000 and \$300,000. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has one of the largest individual practices in New York. It is said of him that he will not accept a retainer of

less than \$500, with fees running high into the thousands. Col. Ingersoll is one of the most approachable of the heavy legal lights. His earnings with his pen and legal knowledge are between \$75,000 and \$100,000 a year. Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued," has two offices, one in New York, the other in Philadelphia. His income is not far from \$50,000. The largest firm which devotes a large part of its time to the practice of criminal law is that of Howe and Hummel. Wm. F. Howe, the melder of jurymen's hearts, attends exclusively to the criminal end, while little Abe Hummel delves into the intricate questions of civil practice. Between them they divide \$100,000 annually.

COMMODORE LEWIS C. SARTORI, U. S. N., and family, are at Asbury Park, N. J., for the summer.

COMMANDER J. H. SANDS, U. S. N., will spend the balance of his leave in Europe at Garmisch, Bavaria.

LIEUTENANT R. R. INGERSOLL, U. S. N., sailed for England on Saturday last on the steamship *Aurania*.

ENSIGN C. H. HARLOW, U. S. N., sailed for Liverpool, on Wednesday, on the steamer "City of Chester."

CHIEF ENGINEER F. C. PRINDLE, U. S. N., arrived in Portsmouth, N. H., this week and received a hearty welcome.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. T. HUTCHINS, U. S. N., is located for the present at No. 825 Vermont ave., Washington, D. C.

PAY INSPECTOR KENNEY, the assistant chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, will spend his vacation in Burlington, Vt.

LIEUTENANT D. L. WILSON, U. S. N., has returned from the *Marion*, and is occupying his new home, 2,926 P St., Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GILLMORE, U. S. N., has returned from his cruise in China, and is now at his new home in Langley, Fairfax Co., Va.

ASSISTANT SURGEON LOUIS W. ATLEE, U. S. N., has returned to his home in Delaware Co., Pa., from his cruise on board the *Marion*, Asiatic station.

COMMANDER F. M. BARBER, U. S. N., contributes to last Sunday's *Herald* an able paper on the use of high explosives against an enemy in war.

LIEUTENANT MARIX when leaving the *Jamestown* was cheered heartily by the crew of that vessel. He was loved by everyone on board and his detachment was much felt.—*Naval Apprentice, Newport, July 1.*

The following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lts. D. L. Wilson, C. T. Forse and J. C. Gillmore, Comdr. J. R. Bartlett, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, Asst. Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward.

AFTER two successive failures to pass his examination for promotion, Lieut. Mason N. Shufeldt was given the choice of being dropped from the rolls of the Navy or resigning. He accepted the latter alternative, as will be noticed by this week's Naval orders.

ENSIGN BLAINE C. DENT, U. S. N., was married June 25 to Miss Lulu Lee Green, at the residence of the bride's mother, Leavenworth, Kas. After the wedding breakfast the married couple left for the North, where they will make an extensive yachting tour of the northern lakes, after which they will be home at Duluth, Minn., about August 1.

COMMANDER F. J. HIGGINSON, U. S. N., has been very popular as commandant of the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., and many are the expressions of regret at his detachment from command. The *Newport Daily News*, among other things, says: "Comdr. Higginson has been one of the kindest and most liberal of officers. He has done much to make the naval training system what it is to-day—a credit to the Navy and the country. He has been a father to the many boys who have studied under his command and no more popular commander could be desired. His departure from Newport will be greatly regretted. His successor, Capt. Stanton, is at the head of the list of captains in the Navy and will soon be a commodore. He is a man of deep religious convictions, gentle in manner, and the apprentices are to be congratulated upon his appointment."

THE House Committee in their report favoring the passage of the bill to issue a commission to Philip C. Johnson as rear admiral in the U. S. Navy, says: "The record of the life of this gallant, courteous, accomplished gentleman, is pleasant to reflect upon. Those virtues which ennoble mankind shone so conspicuously in his character as to make all who knew him feel impelled by his example to attain to a high and better life. Such men grace humanity and are of inestimable value to the professions which they adorn. His life was devoted with a singular affection and unusual success to the Navy. Its glories and traditions were thoroughly enwoven in his fiber, and with the feeling that attends the knowledge of a thorough adaptability to a congenial work, Commodore Johnson pursued his eminently successful career to its close." It is a question of sentiment with his family as to whether this bill pass or not, and there can be no possible objection. The commission was due Commodore Johnson before his death, and it is right that his record should stand as it would have stood but for the delay in issuing his commission. Commodore Johnson was a brother of the eminent artist, Mr. Eastman Johnson of New York.

On the afternoon of June 28 last over seventy of the buglers, gun captains, schoolmasters, etc., of the Training Station at Newport, R. I., assembled at the residence of Commander Higginson. The lawn there was decorated with company and ship flags. A collation of ice cream, strawberries, and cakes was provided, to which the boys did ample justice. The band played during the afternoon. The boys present were those who had presented Mrs. Higginson with a silver bowl a few days ago. Commander Higginson on this occasion again thanked the boys for their unexpected gift, which would always remind him of the pleasantest command he had ever held. He had always taken great pleasure in caring

for the boys, had become interested in them, and sincerely attached to many of them. To whatever distant lands he might be called he would always look back to his association with them in Newport. He congratulated them on their excellent conduct, and wished them success in the service which they were about to enter. Mayor Coggeshall also addressed them, and spoke of the hardships and temptations of a sailor's life, on which they were about to enter. He alluded to his own service as a boy before the mast. He congratulated them on having had over them for some years so kind and thoughtful a master as Commander Higginson.

RECENT DEATHS.

A DESPATCH of June 30, from Helena, says: A serious wreck occurred on the Northern Pacific Road June 30. As No. 1, the Pacific fast train, was nearing Drummond, 50 miles west of this city, Miss May C. Corson, Fort Sherman, Idaho, was injured so badly that she died within an hour. A dozen others were injured. (The unfortunate young lady is presumed to be a daughter of Maj. J. K. Corson, who is the post surgeon at Fort Sherman.)

WM. EBBITT, for whom the noted Washington hostelry, the Ebbitt House, was named, died July 1 at the West Point Hotel, West Point. The deceased gentleman was born in New York, and was eighty-two years of age. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Craney, and one son.

THOMAS GLEASON, late an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton, Ohio, died at Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y., June 30, and was buried in the post cemetery at West Point.

Mrs. SWORDS, widow of Gen. Thos. Swords, U. S. A., died at her residence in New York city June 30. The funeral took place on Thursday. Gen. Swords died March 20, 1886.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Senate bills granting \$50 per month to the widows of Rear Admiral Fabius Stanley and Rear Admiral Le Roy were passed by the House June 28.

The Senate resolution authorizing Commander Dennis W. Mullan, U. S. N., to accept a medal presented by the Chilean Government was passed by the Senate June 28.

The Senate has passed the bill giving Capt. George M. Wheeler the rank of major on the retired list; also the bill to place James M. Williams, late colonel U. S. Volunteers, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain.

The bill granting the widow of Rear Admiral Chandler a pension of \$50 per month was passed by the House June 28.

The House Naval Committee on Naval Affairs, in reporting favorably the Senate bill (No. 540) in regard to the naming of naval vessels, with the amendments heretofore printed in the JOURNAL, say: "The existing statute provides for the rating of the vessels and also for grading the assignments to command. In the Senate bill the latter feature is omitted. It seemed to the committee that some classification of the detail for command should be preserved, and after conference with the Secretary of the Navy, and in conformity with his recommendation, the committee recommend that all the words in lines 6, 7, and 8 be stricken out, and that the following words be inserted in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 1529. The vessels of the Navy of the United States shall be divided into four classes, and shall be commanded as nearly as may be as follows: First and second rates by captains, third rates by commanders, and fourth rates by lieutenant commanders or lieutenants."

"The committee, after full consideration of the subject of classifying the names of ships of war, have been led to the conclusion that the nomenclature employed in the Senate bill in designation of types of vessels is not so distinctive and specific as to accomplish the object of having the name clearly indicate the characteristics of each vessel. For instance, the designation of a vessel as a 'battleship' might easily embrace 'armored coast-defense vessels,' and under the designation of 'cruiser' we should have, according to the latest official classifications, vessels ranging in size and power all the way from the 8,150 tons 'armored cruiser' to the 'cruisers Nos. 12 and 13,' of only 1,050 tons displacement. It has, therefore, seemed to the committee wise to adhere to the system of classifying the names of our ships of war according to their rates, and we recommend that all the words in lines 23, 24, 25, and 26, and the words 'United States' in line 27 be stricken out, and the following words inserted in lieu thereof:

"Vessels of the first rate shall be named after the States of the Union, vessels of the second rate after cities of the United States, vessels of the third rate after important events or names connected with the naval history of the United States, and vessels of the fourth rate after lakes and rivers of the United States."

"The committee recommend that the bill be thus amended and passed."

At a meeting of the House Military Committee on Tuesday last it was decided to make favorable reports on H. R. 281, authorizing the President to prepare a roll of the telegraph operators who served during the War, and to issue to them or their representatives suitable certificates of honor stating the service rendered and the assimilated rank they held; S. 548, for the presentation of suitable medals to the survivors of the "Fortiori hope storming party" of Fort Hudson; and H. R. 5044, to reorganize the band of the U. S. Military Academy. The latter bill was amended so as to give the leader of the band the assimilated rank of lieutenant of cavalry and placing the number of musicians of the second class at 20 instead of 30.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs failed again this week to get a quorum together, and as a consequence the Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy, which Chairman Boutelle is so anxious to have disposed of, goes over for another week. It is the intention of Mr. Boutelle to push this measure at the very first opportunity.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 4113, Mr. Manderson. That section 1235 of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail, under the provisions of said act, not to exceed sev-

enty-five officers of the Army of the United States; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act passed Sept. 30, 1888, amending said section 1235 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby increased to eighty-five: *Provided*, That no officer shall be detailed to or maintained at any of the educational institutions mentioned in said act where instruction and drill in military tactics is not given.

H. R. 11094, Mr. Wheeler (of Alabama). To authorize the Secretary of War to appoint a board of review in certain cases.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint a board of review, to consist of three members and a recorder, from officers of the Army on the active or retired list, to review the proceedings, findings, and sentence of any Court-martial for the trial of a commissioned officer or enlisted man, either of the Regular Army or volunteer forces, where the accused has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the said board of review shall have jurisdiction of all such cases as shall be ordered before it by the Secretary of War, and its members shall serve without compensation, except such as they are now receiving, and may be relieved from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require.

Sec. 3. That it shall be lawful for said board of review to hear and consider any additional evidence in each case as may properly be brought before it, under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and it is hereby authorized to subpoena witnesses and to administer oaths when necessary; and the proceedings and findings, with the recommendations of said board, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of War for his consideration and action: *Provided*, That the Government shall be put to no expense on account of witnesses summoned in behalf of the applicant.

Sec. 4. That in all cases where the relief prayed for is recommended by the said board of review, in whole or in part, and approved by the Secretary of War, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to refer to Congress, for such action as it may deem proper, the findings of the board of review, together with the evidence upon which the finding is based. The Secretary of War shall also report to Congress what action by Congress is deemed by him as necessary in order that justice may be done in the case: *Provided*, That no right to any pay or allowances shall accrue or be revived from such amendment of the records in any case.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY REPORT.

THE report of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Naval Academy has been made public. The Board concurs in the recommendation made by previous Boards that the age of admission be fixed from 15 to 18 years, and that the course be fixed at the former limit of four years. The additional two years at sea are clearly a hardship and of no positive advantage. Furthermore a reduction of the course will permit appointments to the Academy to be made every four years instead of every six years, and the benefits of the course will be extended. The appointment of a cadet should be made at least one year before he enters the Academy.

The Board is strongly of the opinion that all cadets should be actual residents of the district from which they are appointed.

It is suggested that some knowledge of geometry should be required of the candidate, also something more comprehensive in the matter of geography and history.

The Board finds the grounds devoted to drilling purposes and for park and recreation privileges in admirable condition. The sanitary condition is also spoken of as excellent. More extensive students' quarters are urgently recommended and a new location urged.

The sale of the unused hospital is recommended; also the construction of four new officers' quarters and the enlargement of the recitation hall or the construction of a new building.

The Board observed with much interest the target practice with great guns and the drills in seamanship on board the *Wyoming*, and considered that all the latter duties were fairly well performed considering the opportunities they have had, and also taking into consideration the fact that the *Wyoming* is too heavy a ship. The Board urgently recommends a lighter vessel and proportionately rigged and armed with the latest type of guns and supplied in other respects with the improved fittings that are required. The Department of Ordnance is efficiently conducted; the target practice was considered particularly good; very few of the shots fired would have missed a moderate size vessel; the guns' crews were cool and deliberate in working their battery and showed a proficiency and excellence in their management that reflected great credit on their instructors and themselves. The drill of the field pieces on shore was very good, and the exercises in fencing, the bayonet drill, the setting up and cane drills showed the cadets to be proficient in the use of the rapier, sabre and bayonet.

The examples placed before the Board in navigation leads it to conclude that the cadets understand thoroughly its principles and their application on all points necessary to become expert navigators.

A torpedo boat, in the opinion of the Board, should be stationed at the academy for the practical instruction of the cadets.

The discipline of the Academy the Board considers worthy of the highest praise, the orders issued by the Superintendent Jan. 30 and 25 last establishing the Department of Discipline being specially commended.

The Board is particularly gratified at the evidences of thorough training of the cadets in drill and tactical evolutions. In this connection it approves of the act of the Superintendent in offering medals for proficiency in great gun target practice and small arms target practice.

The commissioned officers stationed at the Academy are commended for their contributions to a permanent fund to procure a medal annually for general excellence in athletic exercises.

It is recommended that the commandant of cadets be given sea pay of his rank instead of shore pay; also that the cadets be relieved from the payment of the wages of the servants employed about their quarters; that the police force of the Academy be given authority to make arrests, and that the slide valve double cylinder engine used for instruction in the Steam Engineering Department be supplied by a triple expansion condensing engine of modern and approved construction, to cost about \$50,000. The course in mathematics is considered of a sufficiently high standard. In the department of physics many improvements have been made, especially in the line of electrical appliances.

The instructions given in English studies and modern languages was marked by thoroughness and detail, and advanced methods being employed, while the teaching of drawing, physiology and hygiene was so complete and satisfactory as to leave nothing for the Board by way of suggestion or criticism.

In the opinion of the Board the course of study will compare favorably with that of the best educational institutions of the country.

The Board considers the Paymaster's Division at the Academy well administered and that the finances of the institution are well guarded.

In conclusion the report says: "The Board was most favorably impressed with the efficient and officerlike manner in which all that relates to the discipline and splendid condition of the Institution has been conducted and pursued by the Superintendent, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, and his very effective aids."

The report is signed by Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, U. S. N., president; Senators J. C. S. Blackburn and Eugene Hale, Representatives C. A. Boutelle, Wm. C. Wallace, and Harry Wells Rush, and Messrs. M. M. Murdoch, W. A. Non-ticott, N. H. Elliot, J. A. Gallinger, W. Stewart Walcott, and A. W. Campbell.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.
LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS.

JUNE 27, 1890.

Horatio P. Van Cleave, of Minnesota, formerly 2d lieutenant, 5th U. S. Infantry, and late brigadier and brevet major-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be 2d lieutenant of infantry, U. S. Army.

Second Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Schofield, to be captain.
 2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, to be 1st lieutenant.

Eighteenth Infantry.

1st Lieut. John Anderson, regimental quartermaster, to be captain.
 2d Lieut. David C. Shanks, to be 1st lieutenant.

NOMINATIONS.

JULY 2, 1890.

Fourteenth Infantry.

2d Lieut. Frank F. Estiman, to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1890, vice Lovell, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

2d Lieut. James O. Green, to be 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1890, vice Reed, resigned.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., June 26, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War para. 232 and 254 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 36, March 26, 1890, from this office, are further amended to read as follows:

233. The non-commissioned staff of a regiment is composed of the regimental major and quartermaster sergeant, who are appointed by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the regimental commander. They will be furnished with warrants signed by the Secretary of War and countersigned by the Adjutant General. The regimental commander appoints the regimental non-commissioned officers, consisting of the chief musician and principal musicians or chief trumpeter and snare drummers, according to arm, each of whom shall be furnished with a warrant of office signed by the commanding officer and countersigned by the adjutant. The non-commissioned staff and regimental non-commissioned officers may, upon their own application, be reduced to the ranks by order of the regimental commander or by the sentence of a Court-martial, but they shall not be tried by a regimental or garrison court, unless by special permission of the department commander.

254. Non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the ranks by order of the commander of the regiment on their own application, approved by the company commanders, or by the sentence of a Court-martial, provided that the sergeants shall not be tried by regimental or garrison courts-martial except by special permission of the department commander. If reduced to the ranks by sentence of garrison courts-martial at posts other than the headquarters of their regiment the company commanders will forward a transcript of the order to the regimental commander. The desertion of a non-commissioned officer shall vacate his appointment from the date of his desertion.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., June 27, 1890.

Publishes the act of Congress approved June 16, 1890, to prevent desertions from the Army, and for other purposes. [Already published in full in the JOURNAL.]

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., June 27, 1890.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:
AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes. Approved June 13, 1890.

CIRCULAR D, H. Q. A., June 26, 1890.

The following act of Congress, amending section 1661, Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia, and the latest regulations which have been made by the President and the Secretary of War respecting the distribution of the arms and equipments therein provided for, are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms and equipments for the militia.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 18, 1890.

Post commanders where cavalry are serving, will cause to be selected, a suitable soldier from the enlisted men of each troop, as competitor in the cavalry competition, and will send such selected competitors to report to the commanding officer, Fort Wingate, N. M., not later than July 28.

G. O. 2, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, June 19, 1890.

The contest for places on the Division rifle team will take place this year on Wisconsin Rifle Range at Camp Douglas, Juneau County, Wis.; the preliminary practice to begin on Aug. 21. The competition will begin Monday, Aug. 25. Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner, 8th Cav., is designated as the officer to take charge of and conduct the competition.

Department commanders will regulate the time for the prescribed rifle competitions in their Departments, so as to conform to the above date. They will send their Department teams and alternates under charge of a suitable officer to Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, so as to arrive there before Aug. 21.

The marksmen to compose the Division quota of seven with one alternate for the Army rifle team will be determined as prescribed in paragraph 603, "Small Arms Firing Regulations."

"Distinguished marksmen" of the cavalry arm, who have not previously been members of either of the Army teams, and who desire to compete for a place on the Army carbine team, will be sent to Ft. Leavenworth to participate in the carbine competition to be held at that place Aug. 23, and for the purpose similar to that specified in paragraph 603, "Firing Regulations for Small Arms, for distinguished marksmen, who use the rifle in practice."

The marksmen to compose the Division quota of six with one alternate for the Army carbine team will be determined in accordance with paragraph 604, "Small Arms Firing Regulations," and as required by General Orders No. 51, G. S., A. G. O. They will report to Lieut. Col. Sumner, 8th Cav., in charge of the competition at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, Sept. 1, 1890.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 24, 1890.

The Cavalry Competition for the Departments of Dakota and the Platte, and the Department of the Platte, preceded by three days' preliminary practice, will take place on the Bellevue Rifle Range, Bellevue, Neb., under the di-

rection of Major Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf., Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of the Platte, commencing Monday, Aug. 4 next.

Post commanders will send the enlisted competitors in time to report to Capt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., who will command the Department Rifle Camp, on the range, July 28.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 24, 1890.

1st Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Art., is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Art., A. D. C., in charge of that office.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 25, 1890.

On account of change of station, the target season for Troop L, 2d Cav., Whipple Bks., is extended to July 20, and for Troop E, 6th Cav., Fort Wingate, to Aug. 1.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Major Edward Hunter, J. A., will proceed to Calistoga, Napa Co., Cal., on public business (S. O. 47, June 2, Div. P.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., will proceed on public business from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, Carlsbad and Silver City, N. M. (S. O. 62, June 20, D. Ariz.)

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Brig.-Gen. Robert Macfeely, C. G. S., under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. Brig.-Gen. Macfeely will repair to his home (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., will proceed to the following posts and inspect the Subsistence Department: Forts Trumbull, Adams, Warren and Preble (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

Comy. Sergt. John P. Jones, whose service dates from Feb. 1, 1853, and who has an excellent war record, was retired from active service June 28.

The following changes in the stations of commissary sergeants are made: Comy. Sergt. John Draddy, Fort McDowell, to Fort Niobrara; Comy. Sergt. Wm. N. Hutchinson, Fort Thomas, to Fort Canby; Comy. Sergt. Peter Heck, Fort Verde, to Fort Washakie, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Louis F. Duval, who will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell; Comy. Sergt. Geo. M. Burke, Fort Mojave, to Camp Pena Colorado, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Wm. Casey, who will proceed to Fort Barranca to relieve Comy. Sergt. Ernest Heinatz; Comy. Sergt. Heinatz will proceed to Fort Logan (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Payments will be made to include June 30: Lieut. Col. Charles M. Terrell, D. P. M. G., at San Antonio and Camp at Rifle Range; Major James R. Roche, paymr., at Forts Bliss, Hancock and Davis and Camp Pena Colorado; Major D. C. Poole, paymr., at Forts McIntosh, Ringgold and Brown (S. O. 50, June 18, D. Tex.)

Payment of troops for the muster of June 30 will be made as follows: Lieut. Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, chief paymr., Fort Niobrara, Camp at Oelrich's, Fort Meade, Camp on South Cheyenne River, Fort Robinson and Fort McKinney; Major William E. Creary, Fort Douglas, Fort Bridger, Camp Pilot Butte and Fort Du Chene; Major Chas. H. Whipple, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Sidney and Fort Washakie; Major John P. Baker, Fort Omaha, Omaha Ord. Depot and Bellevue Rifle Range (S. O. 45, June 25, D. Platte.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, paymr., will proceed to Fort Myer, Washington Bks., Fort McIntosh, and Fort Monroe to pay the troops to June 30 (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for six days is granted Major Geo. F. Robinson, paymr. (S. O. 51, June 30, D. Cal.)

Major George W. Candee, P. O., will pay the troops at Fort Sheridan, Rock Island Arsenal, Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady (S. O. 51, June 30, Div. M.)

Medical Department.

A. A. Surg. Joseph R. Harmer will return to Camp Del Rio (S. O. 51, June 23, D. Tex.)

Leave for two months, to take effect August 6, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. N. Suter, asst. surg. (S. O. 149, June 26, A. G. O.)

Capt. J. E. Pilcher, asst. surg., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Clarke (S. O. 52, June 27, D. Tex.)

The following assistant surgeons (recently appointed) will report for duty to the C. O. of the posts designated: 1st Lieuts. Frank R. Keefe, Fort Leavenworth; Thomas O. Raymond, Fort Sherman; Henry D. Snyder, Fort Reno; Allen M. Smith, Fort Snelling; Ashton B. Heyl, Fort Niobrara, and Jos. T. Clarke, Fort Riley (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Wm. H. Corbuser, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Lewis and will report to the C. O. Fort Wayne for duty. 1st Lieut. Robert R. Ball, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Riley and will report to the C. O. Fort Spokane for duty (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted Major James P. Kimball, surg. (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Carl Lager, H. C., will report to Col. Wm. R. Shafter for duty with the troops ordered into summer camp (S. O. 31, June 20, D. Cal.)

Act. Hspl. Steward George W. Muller, Benicia Bks., is transferred to Fort Leavenworth (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John C. Mallery, C. E. (S. O. 36, June 28, C. E.)

Capt. Thomas Tuttle, C. E., will, in addition to his other duties, discharge that of disbursing funds in the office of the Chief of Engineers (S. O. 37, July 1, C. E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after July 20, is granted Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, O. D. (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

The following carriages will be transferred to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for alteration: From Fort Warren—Ten 10 inch front pintle barbettes carriages. From Fort Wadsworth—Fourteen 15 inch front pintle barbettes carriages, with narrow 20-inch rail (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward Doyle, a veteran soldier, who enlisted in 1850, and has been an ordnance sergeant just about 27 years, has been retired from active ser-

vice. He was in the Navajo campaign under Col. Canby and was severely wounded March 28, 1882, at the battle of Apache Canon, N. M.

Signal Corps.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, from Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick R. Day (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

1st Class Pvt. Edwin C. Thompson will proceed from Fort Supply to El Paso and assume charge of that station; Sergt. Oscar N. Oswell upon being relieved will await further orders at El Paso, pending discharge (S. O. 85, June 26, Sig. Office.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs. and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; J and L, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Capt. George A. Dodd, recruiting officer, Reading, will proceed to the main rendezvous at Philadelphia, June 27, and will return to Reading by June 30 (S. O. 125, June 25, Rec. Ser.)

Troops I and K, after a long, wearying march, reached San Antonio, June 25, from Fort Brown, to take station. They were on the road nearly three weeks and had a tiresome, hot, dusty, and disagreeable march.

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqrs. A, C, D, H, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Id.; L, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler (S. O. 61, June 14, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Michael Cooney, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 49, June 21, Div. P.)

Capt. Cunliffe H. Murray will proceed to Boise Barracks upon being relieved as a witness before the G. C. M. at Tucson, A. T. (S. O. 50, June 25, Div. F.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqrs. B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The Mounted Service recruiting rendezvous at 56 West street, New York City, will be discontinued by June 30, and Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, recruiting officer, will transfer the recruiting party, etc., to the sub-depot, 157 Hudson street. Capt. Montgomery will retain his station in New York City and report for further instructions (S. O. 124, June 24, Rec. Ser.)

A furlough for five months is granted Sergt. Geo. M. Smith, Troop E (S. O. 51, June 30, Div. M.)

Charles W. Krause, Troop M, was drowned recently while bathing. He had served but three months in the troop and was a promising soldier. His parents reside at Hadley, Mich., with whose consent he enlisted.

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs. A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Lewis M. Koeltner is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Richard B. Paddock is extended two months (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. J. M. Bell is relieved from duty in connection with the purchase of cavalry horses, to take effect July 1, when he will join his station (S. O. 83, June 27, Dept. M.)

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond limits of the U. S., is granted Sergt. Harry W. Hull, Troop M (S. O. 50, June 28, Div. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdqrs. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Omaha, Neb.); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Guy H. Preston, Fort Robinson (S. O. 46, June 27, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqrs. A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 8, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Grierson, A. D. C., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 47, July 19, Div. P.)

Capt. Mason M. Maxon, having been found incapacitated for active service by a Retiring Board, is granted leave of absence until further orders (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Leamont L. Langdon.

Hdqrs. A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Douglas, Utah; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

The troops at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., are authorized to wear an inexpensive straw hat and the officers the undress coat and trousers of white duck or white flannel during the warm season (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Fort Monroe, is extended seventeen days (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Wadsworth will grant a furlough for one month, with permission to visit Chicago, to Sergt. Geo. F. Haug, Bat. L (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqrs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Major William Sinclair will inspect Q. M. stores

and C. and E. at Fort Warren, for which 2d Lieut. W. S. Peirce, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. P. K. and L. Washington Bks., D. C.; D. G. and I. Ft. McHenry, Md.; B. and M. Ft. Monroe, Va.; Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

The order issued June 25, 1890, by Capt. J. F. Weston, C. S. New Orleans, La., directing 1st Lieut. J. M. Califf to return to Washington Barracks, D. C., is approved for mileage (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

Leave for two months, to commence about July 10, and with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

Owing to the absence on artillery target practice at Fort Monroe of Bat. D (Fort McHenry), previous orders are modified so as to direct that the practice season of 1890 with small arms for that battery shall be the month of October (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs., C. D. K. and L. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; M. Ft. Adams, R. I.; Ft. Riley, Kas.; H. Ft. Monroe, Va.; I. Jackson Bks., La.; A. and M. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E. and G. St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

The C. O. Fort McPherson will designate an officer to inspect the 3d Regiment Alabama State Troops during its encampment at Selma for one week, commencing July 10 (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William Ennis will inspect pork at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for which 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 150, June 28, Div. A.)

Capt. Frederick Fuger will inspect one Springfield rifle at Fort Barrancas, for which the C. O. Co. D, 15th Inf., is responsible (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., A. E. F. G. and H. Angel Island, Cal.; D and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

1st Lieut. Thomas Connolly is detailed recruiting officer at Angel Island (S. O. 52, June 24, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. 2d Lieut. Charles D. Towles will report to Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, president Army Retiring Board, St. Paul, for examination by the Board (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs., A. D. E. G. H. and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B. C. F. and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

1st Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, Adjt., is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling (S. O. 77, June 23, D. Dak.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., D. E. G. and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A. B. F. I. and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mears (S. O. 63, June 20, D. Columbia.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs., B. and E. Ft. Bliss, Tex.; J and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; O and P, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Major Edward C. Woodruff will visit the camp of the Texas Volunteer Guard at San Antonio, Tex., July 7 to 12, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs. and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. and E. Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

A furlough for six months is granted 1st Sergt. Alphaeus E. Price, Co. E (S. O. 51, June 30, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgrs., B. C. F. and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A. D. G. H. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for twenty days, to commence at such date in July as his post commander may decide he can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. E. M. Lewis (S. O. 150, June 28, Div. A.)

The C. O. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., will direct 1st Sergt. Harry Brooks, Co. F, to proceed to Madison Barracks and report as witness before a G. C.-M. (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. J. P. O'Neill will proceed, June 25, to the section of country lying west of Puget Sound, to conduct a reconnaissance into the Olympic range of mountains (S. O. 63, June 20, D. Columbia.)

The C. O. Vancouver Barracks will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Willis E. Morgan, Co. F (S. O. 63, June 20, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E. and F, Ft. Buford, N. D.; G and H, Ft. Randall, S. D.; I and J, Ft. Pembina, N. D.; A and G, Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; K, Jackson Barracks, La.

The C. O. Mount Vernon Barracks is authorized to grant a furlough for three months to Sergt. Robert P. Leach, Co. A (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. H. and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K, Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. E. F. G. I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Clay, Fort D. A. Russell (S. O. 44, June 21, D. Platte.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.

Hdgrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Clark, Tex. Major George K. Brady, 1st Lieut. George L. Turner, Adjt., and William T. Wood are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 52, June 27, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs., A. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and E, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; F and K, Ft. Porter, N. Y.

At his own request, S. O. 117, granting a leave for fifteen days to 1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Adjt., Fort Wayne, is revoked (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs., A. B. D. E. G. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman will report to Col. Charles Sutherland, Surg., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. John Barrett, Co. G, for quarrelsome conduct, obscenity, etc., has been reduced, relegated to the guardhouse for 30 days, and mulcted \$12.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdgrs., A. C. E. G. and I, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D, F. and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The General Service recruiting rendezvous at 109 West street, New York City, will be discontinued by June 30, and Capt. Wm. H. Boyle, temporarily in charge, will transfer the recruiting party, records and recruiting property to Davids Island (S. O. 124, June 24, Rec. Ser.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, Fort McKinney, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 46, June 27, D. Platte.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 846.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending June 28, 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant James A. Buchanan, 14th Infantry, to be Captain, June 10, 1890, vice Western, deceased. 1st Lieutenant Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, June 15, 1890, after fourteen years' service as Lieutenant.

1st Lieutenant Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, June 15, 1890, after fourteen years' service as Lieutenant.

1st Lieutenant Charles H. Clark, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, June 15, 1890, after fourteen years' service as Lieutenant.

1st Lieutenant William Crozier, Ordnance Department, to be Captain, June 15, 1890, after fourteen years' service as Lieutenant.

2d Lieutenant William B. Reynolds, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 10, 1890, vice Buchanan, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Everard E. Hatch, 18th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 10, 1890, vice Barnhart, retired.

Retired Officers.

1st Lieut. Charles Braden (retired), is, at his own request, relieved from further duty at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall, N. Y. (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Military Academy.

Cadet Charles De L. Hine, 1st Class, is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard, District of Columbia, at Fort Washington, Md., for the purpose of giving instruction in guard duty. He will be relieved from duty at West Point, July 19, at noon, and will return to duty there by guard-mount on July 30 (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., July 1. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Alfred T. Smith, Capt. Daniel T. Wells, Exebert R. Savaire, and Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Patrick Cusack and Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, William L. Pitcher, and John Stafford, 21 Lieuts. Frederick V. Krux, Edward N. Jones, Jr., and Edwin T. Cole, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William A. Mercer, 8th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 46, June 27, D. Platte.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 1. Detail: Major Harry C. Ebert, Capt. Frank J. Garrety and Thomas Sharp, 1st Lieut. George H. Beach, James H. Nicholson, and Robert W. Dowdy, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, Charles H. Muir, James L. Druen, James H. Frier, Lucius L. Durfee, and William R. Dashiell, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 46, June 27, D. Platte.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., July 3. Detail: Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Capt. John G. Turnbull and James O'Hara, 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Joseph M. Collin, and Charles W. Hobbs, and 2d Lieut. Peyton C. March, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet from time to time, at the call of the president thereof, at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger; Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett, 3d Inf.; Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G.; Capt. Charles K. Winn and Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surgs. (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Orlando M. Poe, C. E.; Major Henry R. Tilton, Surg., and Capt. George S. Hoyt, A. Q. M., will convene to select the necessary sites for the buildings to be erected at the new post of Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Commissary Sergt. John P. Jones, June 28, 1890.

Target Practice Decision.—Upon the question as to whether in case a soldier who has qualified as a sharpshooter under the old regulations, never having had any skirmish practice, has been in the service continuously from date of qualification, but has never fired since he qualified as a sharpshooter, owing to the fact that his company has been stationed at posts where target practice was impossible, and soldier should follow the "recruit course" or the "second season's course"—the Major General, commanding the Army, decides that, in all such cases as the one set forth, the soldier will follow the course prescribed for subsequent seasons. (Letter A. G. O., June 9.)

RIFLE COMPETITIONS, 1890.

CAPTAIN CYRUS A. EARNEST, 9th Inf., is assigned to duty in charge of the Department Rifle Camp on the Bellevue Rifle Range, for the competitors, etc., at the coming annual Department rifle competition, and will proceed to that place by July 14, reporting en route to Major Daniel W. Bingham, 7th Infantry, I. S.-A. P., for instructions (S. O. 44, June 21, D. Platte.)

The following will report to Captain Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf., at the Department rifle camp, near Bellevue, for duty in connection with the annual department rifle competition: 1st Lt. James B. Jackson, 17th Inf., as camp adjutant and A. S. O. 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., as camp quartermaster and A. O. O.; 1st Lieut. Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf., as A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav., as statistical and financial officer, and Asst. Surg. Alfred E. Bradley, medical officer, all to report July 15. (S. O. 44, June 21, D. Platte.)

The C. O., Fort Myer, Va., will cause to be selected a suitable soldier from the enlisted men of each troop, as competitor in the cavalry competition, and will send such selected competitors to report to the C. O., Fort Leavenworth, not later than July 28. (S. O. 152, July 1, Div. A.)

THE MT. GRETTA CAMP.

The following troops will proceed by rail to Mount Gretna, Pa., and there encamp with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, timing their departure so as to arrive at their destination on July 15:

Troops B, 4th, and B, 8th Cavalry, from Ft. Myer, Va., under command of Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.

Light Battery K, 1st Art., from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, from Washington Barracks, D. C.

Major William Sinclair, 2d Art., is designated to command the light artillery battalion. He will proceed from Fort Warren to Mount Gretna in time to arrive there by July 15.

Two companies of the 11th Infantry from Madison Barracks, N. Y. (fully officered, the proper complement of non-commissioned officers and musicians, and with 60 privates to each company), under Lt.-Col. E. G. Bush, 11th Inf.

Col. H. G. Gibson, 31 Art., is detailed commander of the camp of the Regular troops herein provided for.

2d Lieut. Odon Gorovits, 11th Inf., is designated as camp quartermaster and C. S. He will proceed, via Division headquarters, to Harrisburg, Pa., and confer with the Adjutant-General of the State in regard to the camp ground to be assigned to the Regular troops; thence to Mount Gretna, and make necessary preparations for the arrival of the troops and for supplying them.

The Regular troops may remain at Mount Gretna after the termination of the joint encampment for purposes of field instruction, target practice, etc.

Major Robert H. White, surgeon, and certain enlisted men of the Hospital Corps will proceed to Mount Gretna so as to arrive there July 12 and make necessary arrangements for the medical department in camp. (S. O. 151, June 30, Div. A.)

THE TUCSON COURT-MARTIAL.

A DESPATCH says: The Court-martial, June 28, took up the new charges against Capt. Mitmore, relating to the purchase of a typewriter for which vouchers for \$150 had been signed by Thomas Hughes. Hughes testified for the Government that he never sold Mitmore a typewriter, but said he had signed vouchers in blank. Willis Haynes testified he sold Mitmore a typewriter in 1888 for \$100.

Capt. True testified that the typewriter was turned over to him as Government property. He said that he had bought one similar in Los Angeles for \$135. Glover, Capt. True's clerk, testified that he had received for the typewriter and cabinet as in good condition. They had been used some, but not much. Besides the typewriter and cabinet Captain Mitmore turned over some parchment paper, which were not included in the invoice, but were turned over as going with the machine. He said that the estimated total turned over to him had amounted to \$150.90 in Los Angeles.

A despatch of July 1 says: "The court proceeded to try Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster, on a charge of violating the 60th Article of War by advising and requesting Captain Mitmore to execute a lease purporting to rent one room as an office whereas in fact the said lease was intended to cover the rent of the entire house occupied as a residence and office, the charge of exorbitant rental having been abandoned by the prosecution. The evidence showed that it has been customary during the past 25 years for paymasters to occupy offices in their houses at all frontier towns, thus securing additional safety to their funds and increased service to the Government. The evidence further showed that it was the quartermaster's duty to rent the offices and that the accused had nothing whatever to do with the price or with the arrangements for the lease, having simply exercised his choice in selecting an office by permission of Captain Mitmore, who executed the lease without advice from or consultation with the accused. More than two months later the accused rented the rest of the house at \$35 per month. The defense rested its case without putting a single witness on the stand and the court was five minutes in reaching a conclusion. The court then proceeded to try Major Albert S. Tower, paymaster, on similar charges. This trial lasted 35 minutes. The court was three minutes in reaching a conclusion. The opinion is unanimous that the finding is honorable acquittal in both cases."

CUSHING'S LIGHT BATTERY.

LIGHT BATTERY B, 4th U. S. Artillery, now on a practice march from Fort Adams, arrived at Providence June 29. The Journal says: "At 2 o'clock the battery marched to the Dexter Training Ground for the purpose of drill. The battery will strike camp Monday and march to Scituate, thence to South Manchester and New London, and, crossing the ferry, proceed to South County towns to Fort Adams, arriving there about July 10. The march is primarily to test the endurance of the horses to

march without shoes. There are as yet no signs of lameness in any of the horses. It is said that the artillery and cavalry horses at Fort Riley, have not been shod for more than a year, and with but very little resulting lameness.

"The drill by the battery was a splendid sight. It was in accordance with the provisional new tactics issued, but not adopted as yet, by the Government. The drill was witnessed by a vast throng of people. The Brigade R. I. M. was present, and also Lieuts. W. F. Hall, J. E. Brayman and H. G. Jordan, of Bat. A. Massachusetts militia, and they were all deeply interested spectators. The drill of the battery was in the manoeuvres of battery in action.

"The movements were executed from orders trumpeted in rapid succession, and the field movements excited admiration, because of their rapidity and steadiness. The movements were repeated several times, the drill lasting until 4.30 o'clock.

"The camp had throngs of visitors. They came in carriages, the cable cars, and on foot, and were a numerous and greatly interested body in the sights and sounds of the camp. The soldiers gallantly entertained all comers and no rest was theirs, for tents, with their equipments, were continually open to the public.

"At headquarters Major Cushing met old acquaintances all day, both family and those made in the Service during the rebellion. Among the latter were Cols. Shaw and Pitman."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 30, 1890.

The set of quarters occupied during the past winter by Lieuts. Biddle and Beach has been torn down to make way for the new gymnasium building. The house thus demolished was known as No. 1 Officers' Line, and was one of the oldest set of quarters at the post.

Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., who will assume the duties in connection with the observatory and astronomical observations, heretofore performed by Lieut. Wallace Mott, 5th Inf., arrived at the post about a week ago. Lieut. Mott is absent on leave.

Drills will begin July 1—drilling and swimming for the 4th, artillery drills for 1st, 3d and 4th Classes. The mornings will thus be occupied, but the afternoons will still be free, after noon drills not beginning until August.

An afternoon tea was given by Mrs. Mercer on Tuesday, June 25.

A german was given instead of the regular hop on Wednesday evening. The Friday evening hop of the present week will fall on July 4. Consequently the entertainment will be known as a ball instead of a hop.

The wife and daughters of Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Engrs., are visiting Mrs. S. R. Roe at Highland Falls. Miss Eastman, of Washington, is visiting Miss Wilson; Miss Du Barry, also of Washington, daughter of Col. Beekman Du Barry, is visiting Miss Butler.

Lieut. Wm. C. Brown, 1st Cav., who is relieved this week (July 1) from duty at the Academy, has held the position of Adjutant for five years. His efficiency in the discharge of the arduous duties attendant upon his position is demonstrated by the fact that during the changes of Administration, which have occurred during his tour of duty at the post, his resignation has been twice tendered and twice refused.

The 4th Class will go into camp on Tuesday, July 1.

Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Art., arrived at the post today. He will succeed Lieut. Crane.

Lieut. Crane will spend several weeks on leave before joining at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, the headquarters of the 24th Infantry, of which Lieut. Crane has been appointed adjutant.

Mrs. Carson arrived last Thursday. Lieutenant and Mrs. Carson will occupy the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Flynn.

Lieut. Braden has, at his own request, been relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at Cornwell Military Academy.

The following programme of exercises will take place July 4: Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Prayer; Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Reading of the "Declaration of Independence"; Palmer E. Pierce; Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Oration, Joseph L. Donovan; Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Benediction.

The following candidates for admission to West Point were designated this week:

John G. Whitesides, Germantown, 5th Pa.
Wm. A. Ricketts, Windsor, 17th Ill.
Frank Heath, Jr., West Troy, 19th N. Y.
John Wm. McFarlin, Franklin, 3d Ky.
Thomas H. Emmens, Easton, 8th Pa.
Herman Schneider, Summit Hill, 8th Pa. (alt.)
Thomas M. Sweeney, Richmond, 3d Va.
P. H. C. Noble, Jr., Richmond, 3d Va. (alt.)
Duncan N. Hood, New Orleans, 2d La.
Louis A. Bluffer, New Orleans, 2d La. (alt.)
Charles R. Willoughby, Ventura, 6th Cal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASH.

THERE was married in St. Paul's Church, Walla Walla, Washington, at noon, June 19, Miss Florence Compton to Lieut. Abel Leonard Smith, 4th U. S. Cav. It is seldom a wedding combining so many pleasant and loving associations takes place as this in the pretty little church of St. Paul's, which had been beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens; but that which appealed far more to the senses than the beautiful church and its decorations, was the presence of the many loving friends who had assembled as witnesses to the popularity of both bride and groom, and of the affection and esteem in which Col. and Mrs. Compton are held. The full dress uniform of the officers and the toilettes of the ladies blended well with the colorings of both church and flowers, and made the wedding one to be remembered by all who saw it.

Promptly at 12 M. the bride upon the arm of her father, preceded by Miss Mabel Belcher, her maid of honor, and a very dear friend, walked slowly up the aisle of the church, to the sound of the wedding march from Lobengrin. The groom, with his best man and classmate, Lieut. Fred Wheeler, 4th Cav., in full dress uniform, coming from the vestryroom stood waiting for the bride at the chancel rails, and the groom stepping forward, received the bride from her father. Forming the group at the chancel, the bride and groom in the centre, Miss Belcher on the right, Lieut. Wheeler on the left, and Col. Compton immediately to rear of the contracting parties, the rector of St. Paul's, the Rev. F. W. White, proceeded with the beautiful ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The bride, robed in soft white India silk, with picturesque hat adorned with white lilies; the attractive maid of honor, in a most artistic gown of white, carrying a bunch of pink roses, contrasting with the groom and groomsmen, in the brilliant uniform of the cavalry service, and the vestments of the priest, formed a picture which loving friends will long retain in pleasant memory.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held by Col. and Mrs. Compton, at which Lieut. and Mrs. Smith received the hearty congratulations of their friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. Smith left in the afternoon for St. Joseph, Mo., the home of Lieut. Smith, where they will remain a short time previous to their departure for Europe.

Their many friends, both civil and military, sent many beautiful presents—loving mementos of the past and harbingers of future welfare and happiness.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

JUNE 21, 1890.

AFTER a pleasant tour of duty of nearly six years the 23d Infantry was transferred to the Dept. of Texas—six companies, going to San Antonio and four companies to this post. Two companies (B and G), under command of Capt. James Henton, 23d Inf., reached the post on May 14, late at night, after a long and hot march from Marfa, a distance of 22 miles. On the way over the principal thought was what will the soldier do for supper, but such thoughts vanished upon their arrival, for they were met by a committee from the companies of the 5th Infantry (I and K), stationed here, and taken to their mess rooms, and there found a supper prepared for them, and a good one it was, and one that was fully appreciated. Everything possible was done for the comfort of the men of the 23d. On the 15th (the next day), Cos. D and C, 23d Inf., under command of Major Samuel Owenshine, 23d Inf., (formerly captain of the 5th Infantry), arrived at the post late at night, and the same welcome that Cos. B and G received was extended to Cos. D and C. What a treat it was to reach an isolated post late at night and find such a greeting.

The officers of the 5th Infantry had made all necessary arrangements for messing and taking care of the officers of the 23d. Since then everything at the post has run very smoothly. Last Friday night a complimentary ball was given by the four companies of the 23d Infantry to the companies of the 5th Infantry in return for the noble way in which the 23d was received and treated by the 5th. The barracks of Co. B was tendered for dancing, and was artistically decorated with flags and bunting. The supper was given in the mess room of Co. G, 23d Inf., where four tables were set sufficient to accommodate from 50 to 100 persons seated. The supper was under the direction of Serjt. Grit and Corpl. Benner, 23d Inf., and was a grand success. Everything that could be wished for was to be had, and plenty too for all. About 300 were present, and the dancing was kept up until the wee sun' hours of the morning. The officers enjoyed a pleasant hop the night before.

The best of friendship exists between the two regiments and will always remain so. Fort Davis is far away in the West, but yet we are happy and have good times.

LOVE STAR.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The Express says:

It is Lieut. McNamee and not Lieut. Mackey who is superintending the layoff of the encampment grounds for the State encampment.

In a few days Gen. Stanley will issue his orders directing the removal of the troops to the encampment at the fair grounds to participate in the State militia encampment.

Col. J. P. Martin, lately absent on a trip to Fort Leavenworth, has returned.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

Owing to the extreme heat Gen. McCook has permitted members of the guard to discard their blouses by wearing the "regimental blouse," short sleeved and without cartridge belt. This was indeed a humane action on the part of the post commander and is fully appreciated by the troops.

Mrs. Whipple and family have gone to Long Island until the middle of September.

A concert will be given by the inmates of the military prison on July 4.

Lieut. W. R. Robinson, Jr., 7th Cav., should be appointed to the vacancy created in the quartermaster's department.

In giving him the rank of captain in that department much of the injustice done him in the past could be repaired. He would make a good quartermaster.

FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

A DESPATCH of June 27 to the N. Y. Herald says:

Lieut. Col. F. Mears, 4th Inf., has left for New York City on leave for one month, for the purpose of bringing his family West.

A young man named Capers enlisted about a year and a half ago in Co. B, 4th U. S. Inf., Fort Spokane. He was raised to sergeant, and then, at the solicitation of Dr. E. L. Swift, asst. surg., a cousin of Serjt. Capers, was detailed as clerk in the adjutant's office. There he was accused by his commanding officer of revealing the contents of an official letter to one of the persons referred to in the letter. Capers demanded a regimental court-martial, but it was refused him until Gen. Gibbon called attention to the 30th Article of War, saying that on the application of any enlisted man the colonel "shall convene a court." Thereupon a court was convened. The court found that Serjt. Capers had probably acted under bad advice and that his action was due to youth and inexperience. Then the matter was dropped.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent C. M. case at Fort D. A. Russell, the reviewing authority, General Brooke, caustically says: "The proceedings are approved, except the action of the Judge-Advocate in burdening the record of the court with his mistaken views as to his instructions and duties, which are disapproved."

In the case of Serjt. John Nash, Battery D, 1st Artillery, tried for "false swearing" before a garrison court, Major-General Howard says: "But it cannot be believed that so old and good a soldier as Sergeant Nash, who has been in the Army almost continuously since 1861; for many years a trusted non-commissioned officer; and during his entire service always regarded with respect as an honorable soldier; should have consciously and intentionally risked the pains and penalties of perjury, in a matter so trivial and so irrelevant to the subject before the court, as that indicated in the specification to the charge. Under the pressure of a rapid cross-examination he must have answered as he did without reflection, and might well have been urged to reconsider his reply before its embodiment in the record. The recommendation to clemency which accompanies the record shows the judgment of the court upon the degree of deliberation and intention which accompanied the act. In the belief that justice will not be wronged by further lenity, the sentence is remitted and Sergeant Nash will be returned to duty."

SANITARY CONDITION OF ARMY POSTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DURING the past few months it has been my pleasure to visit several Army posts, and while there my attention was called to the sanitary condition of the hospitals and barracks. In nearly all posts I found great care had been taken in this matter and in general the system of heating and ventilating was good. Many of the hospitals and barracks could, however, be greatly improved.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the system of heating and ventilating now being introduced by Dr. T. E. Wilcox, of the U. S. Army, at Fort Niobrara, Neb. The principal feature of his system of ventilation consists in jacketing the stoves, so that the cold air brought in beneath the stoves, and it also keeps the air in constant motion, preventing impurity of atmosphere. This is a matter worthy of consideration, and I trust may open the door for discussion of the subject through your valuable paper. The Doctor is a thorough scholar, devoted to his profession, and has given the subject much thought and consideration.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

S. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardil. Address of squadron until further notice care of Commandant, Navy-yard, New York.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns (flagship), Captain W. S. Schley. Arrived at Portland, Me., June 29.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Has been ordered out of commission at the Navy-yard, New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as Baltimore.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Same as Baltimore.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Same as Baltimore.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. F. Snow. Arrived at Portland, Me., June 29. Has been temporarily assigned to the N. Atlantic Station to take part in the celebration at Portland, Maine, July 2. After which time she will return to Navy-yard, New York, where she has been ordered to report July 10, for the purpose of taking the remains of Capt. Ericsson to Sweden. Will eventually be assigned to South Atlantic Station.

Vessels of this squadron will leave Portland July 8.

S. Atlantic Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 23. All well.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At Navy yard, New York.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Boca, June 4.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Arrived at San Francisco, June 24. Will probably be put out of commission.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Sailed from San Francisco June 21 for Apia, via Honolulu, to relieve the Mohican.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Apia, Samoa. Upon being relieved will go to New Caledonia and New Zealand, and thence to the west coast of South America and Panama.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Will soon return to San Francisco.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. En route for Asiatic Station. Arrived at Penang June 30.

MONOCAHY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Left Nagasaki, May, 18 for Shanghai, where she arrived May 21. Intended to proceed thence to Canton, China, with our Minister on board.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Nagasaki, Japan, May 26.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. Arrived at Chingkiang May 16. Left on the 17th and arrived at Shanghai same day. Left on the 22d and arrived at Nagasaki May 25.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Left Chemulpo May 12. Arrived at Chefoo May 15. Sailed on the 17th and arrived at Shanghai on the 20th. After a visit of one week will return to Chemulpo.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lambertson. Left Newport, R. I., June 25, on her European cruise. Address mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, Eng.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Left New York for Newport June 21. Arrived at latter place June 26.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. Left Sandy Hook, N. Y., June 24. Destroyed wreck off Abasco Light and arrived at New London, Conn., June 26.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. At New York. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices, and will soon be sent to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to be fitted out for this purpose.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. At present at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys, Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Capt. O. F. Stanton has been ordered to command this ship and the training station July 1 next.

On Special Service

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), Commodore James H. Gillis, Captain Allen V. Reed, 14 guns. Arrived at Barbadoes June 16 and left on the 17th for Norfolk, Va. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., June 29. Mail for this ship should be addressed to Fort Monroe, Va.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Commander Henry Glass. Left Annap-

olis, June 10, for Lynn Haven Bay; from thence will proceed to Gardner's Bay and vicinity. Every second Saturday will be spent at New London, Ct., where mails should be sent. Ship will return to Naval Academy Aug. 29.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. Sailed, July 1, for Newport, R. I.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. Left Navy-yard, Washington, June 24, for Norfolk and New York. Blew up wreck off Bodies Island, June 25, and arrived at New York June 27.

ENTERPRISE. Comdr. G. A. Converse. Preparing for sea at Navy-yard, New York. Went into commission July 1, to be assigned to South Atlantic Station.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several Navy-yards. Arrived at Navy-yard, Boston, July 1. Address care Navy Department.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 galleons). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. Left Erie June 14 and arrived same day at Buffalo, N. Y.

PENNSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Albert Kautz. At Navy yard, New York. Repairs will be completed about Aug. 1, when she will be assigned to the South Atlantic Station as the flagship of Acting Rear Admiral W. P. McCann.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Ready for sea at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard, April 29. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing sealing grounds during the coming season.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing the sealing grounds during the coming season.

VESEVUS, dynamite cruiser, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder, Comdr. At New York.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania.

Sailed from Delaware Breakwater, June 1, on her summer cruise. Till July 25 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Southampton, England. Till August 12 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal. Letters cannot reach the ship at Madeira. Put Nautical Schoolship Saratoga on all letters. The postage is 5 cents a half ounce.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

The following is the remaining programme for the summer cruise: Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 15. Arrive home, Aug. 9. A cablegram, June 10, from Comdr. Crowninshield, announces the St. Mary's at Lisbon, Portugal. All well.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhasset*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandott*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The scarcity of engine room artificers and stokers in the British Navy is causing very considerable anxiety.

A DESPATCH from Washington, June 27, says: "It has been found impracticable for the United States steamships *Yorktown* and *Galena* to proceed to Portland, Me., to participate in the Fourth of July celebration. The former is short-handed, owing to changes in her crew, and the boilers of the latter are out of condition."

RELATIVE to the seaworthiness of the U. S. S. *Iroquois*, the San Francisco Report, among other things, says editorially: "It seems hardly possible that the Navy Department can be informed upon the condition of the *Iroquois*. The Report has made some fun of the wretched old tub from time to time, but the situation, as regards her, is getting serious. To send her on an ocean voyage in her present condition is to risk the lives of scores of men who have no choice but to go to death if ordered to do so by their official superiors. It is the duty of the Department to inquire whether the *Iroquois* is fit to attempt the trip to Samoa. Should the inquiry be made we do not believe there is a sailor who knows the *Iroquois* who would not reply in the negative. The sailing orders ought to be countermanded."

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The latest news about the *Peral*, the Spanish submarine boat which was to perform wonders, will not surprise our readers. Everything we hear tends to show that the recent trials have proved eminently unsatisfactory. The report of the Special Naval Committee convened to watch experiments has been kept a secret, but unbiased observers, naval officers and others, show no such reserve, and openly express their opinion that both the propelling and steering apparatus have failed. As to solving the problem of submarine navigation, the *Peral* carries us no farther than the *Nordenfjeld*, if so far. With regard to the French boats *Goubet* and *Gymnote*, the fact that the French press is very much less enthusiastic about them may be taken as evidence that they also have not been quite the successes, which their inventors hoped they would be."

THE *Baltimore*, the *Dolphin*, the *Petrel* and the *Kearsarge* arrived at Portland, Me., June 29th. The *Essex* remained at Vineyard Haven to repair her broken reversing gear, and arrived later.

THE Navy Department will in a few days enter into a contract with Charles Ward, of Charleston, W. Va., for four boilers of his manufacture for the coast defence vessel *Monterey*, now being built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. This type of boilers was decided upon after a competitive test for which all builders of coil boilers were invited to submit boilers. Wm. Cowles, of New York, however, was the only competitor of Mr. Ward. The report of the board, of which Chief Engineer Loring was senior member, was very favorable to both boilers, but they found that the Ward boiler was in some respects the best suited for the *Monterey*, and recommended its adoption. According to their report the four Ward boilers with which the *Monterey* will be supplied will be capable of supplying steam for 4,500 indicated horse power at 20 pounds of steam per horse power per hour.

THE Bureau of Construction and Repair, and Steam Engineering are now engaged upon the plans and specifications for the coast defence ram of the Admiral Ammen type, which is shortly to be advertised. Admiral Ammen is giving close personal attention to this trophy of his. He is in consultation daily with experts, and unlike many inventors is prompt to accept suggestions from them. The weight and general features of this novel craft as about agreed upon are as follows: Length, extreme, 243 ft.; breadth, 43.5 ft.; breadth at water line, 40.5 ft.; depth, extreme, 21.0; depth at knuckle, 14.5 ft.; draft of water, 15.5 ft.; displacement at water line, 2,100 tons; displacement at 17.5 draft, 2,530; displacement of total volume, 2,950; displacement per inch at 1 w. l., 1.725; displacement per inch at 17.5 draft, 1,400; indicated horse power, 4,800; estimated speed, 18 knots. The total weight of armor will be 768 tons, the greatest thickness being on the conning tower, which will be 18 in.; deck armor will be 3 in. at centre and 6 in. on the side; the upper side armor 6 in. and the lower 3 in. She will carry 7 officers and 91 men, 71 in the engineer's department and 20 seamen, stewards, etc. The total capacity of forward and after hold is 5,587 cubic feet; available capacity for stores of all kinds, 3,725 cubic feet; coal capacity, 290 tons.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly, as executive of the *Niantic*, July 1 next.

JUNE 30.—Lieutenant P. J. Werlich, as inspector of steel for the new cruisers, July 8.

Ensigns Wm. P. White and John H. Shipley, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant A. N. Wood, to the training-ship *New Hampshire*.

JULY 1.—Lieut.-Commander Charles T. Hutchins, to duty in the Bureau of Equipment.

P. A. Engineer John D. Ford, to duty in connection with the trial of the steamer *San Francisco*.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Page, to the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Pa.

JULY 2.—Paymaster Edward Bellows, to examination for promotion, July 8.

Commander W. Bainbridge Hoff, Lieutenant J. F. Meigs and Lieutenant W. H. Reeder, as members of a board to report upon the merits and usefulness of the Eophone, an instrument designated to locate sound in thick or foggy weather.

Detached.

JUNE 27.—Ensign Frank W. Kellogg, from the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

JUNE 30.—Lieutenant Edward Lloyd, from the *Yorktown* and granted three months' leave from June 30.

Lieutenant Wm. Winder, from the *Wabash* and ordered to duty in the Coast Survey.

Lieutenant Wm. L. Burdick, from duty as steel inspector on July 8 and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Mate S. T. C. Smith, from duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, on July 15 and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from duty in Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Naval Academy.

JULY 2.—P. A. Engineer George H. Kearny, from the *Richmond* and granted three months' leave.

Professor W. W. Hendrickson, from the Naval Academy, July 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Leave.

Granted Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles, for two months, with permission to go abroad.

Revoked.

The orders of Lieutenant E. D. Bostick, to duty on the Coast Survey steamer, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Minnesota*.

The orders of Ensign Frank W. Kellogg, to duty on the Coast Survey, and ordered to the training-ship *New Hampshire*.

Retired.

Assistant Engineer Clarence C. Willis, from June 28.

Resigned.

Lieutenant Mason A. Shufeldt and Ensigns A. B. Clements, Ernest Wilkinson and Lorenzo Semple, to take effect June 30, 1890.

Nominations.

JULY 1.—P. A. Surgeon Cumberland G. Herndon, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from Feb. 8, 1890, vice Surgeon D. McMurtrie, promoted.

P. A. Surgeon Lucien G. Heneberger, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from May 5, 1890, vice Surgeon John F. Bransford, resigned.

JULY 2.—Assistant Engineer Frank W. Bartlett, to be P. A. Engineer, from June 19, vice Allen and Frick, retired.

Naval Academy graduates have been nominated for appointment as follows:

Ensigns in line—Frank Marble, A. H. Robertson, Carlo B. Brittain, Casey B. Morgan, Wm. M. Crose,

John F. Hubbard, D. W. Beswick, Marius L. Miller, Floyd H. Chandler, Geo. N. Hayward, Samuel S. Robison, Henry K. Benham, Charles F. Hughes, Albert L. Norton, Jas. H. Reid, Wm. B. Franklin, H. A. Wiley and F. B. Bassett.

Assistant Engineers—Armin Hartrath, Oscar W. Koester, Edw. L. Beach and H. O. Stickney.

2d Lieutenants in Marine Corps—John A. Lejeune, C. L. A. Ingate, Leroy A. Stafford, Eli K. Cole, Theo. P. Karn and Wm. M. Vansant.

The senior member of the class has been appointed assistant naval constructor. With exception of Herbert G. Gates, who was not able on account of illness to appear for final examination, the entire graduating class has been provided for, and a vacancy has been reserved in line for Gates until he can be examined.

Appointments.

Norman J. Blackwood, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

James Harper North, Jr., of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill a vacancy in that grade.

Wm. N. Vansant, to be an assistant naval constructor, from July 1, 1890.

MARINE CORPS.

JULY 2.—Major Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster, U. S. Marine Corps, ordered to pay U. S. Marines at headquarters. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and Portsmouth, Va., for the month of June.

1st Lieutenant T. N. Wood, from the *Galena* to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

2d Lieutenant Henry C. Haines, to be 1st lieutenant, June 25, 1890, vice Ellsworth, deceased.

2d Lieutenant James E. Mahoney, to be 1st lieutenant, July 1, 1890, vice Mercer, resigned.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the present week:

Chief Engineer E. S. DeLuce, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., of apoplexy, on June 25.

TRIAL OF THE "SAN FRANCISCO."

THE new cruiser *San Francisco*, built by the Union Works, will be the next of the new vessels ready for official trial. The actual trial will probably not take place much before August 1. The conditions of the trial and the mode of determining the speed are identical with those prescribed for the *Philadelphia*. The contract calls for an average speed of 14½ knots during a four hours' run, penalties and premiums of \$50,000 per quarter-knot below or in excess being allowed. Naval engineers are taking more than usual interest in the trial of this vessel from the fact that the engines and machinery are productions of the bureau, and are, therefore, practically in competition with the engines and machinery of the *Philadelphia*, designed by the contractors.

The following is the detail of the board having charge of the trial: Commodore John Irwin, President; Chief Engineer G. F. Kutz, Captains J. C. Watson and J. W. Phillips, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, Commander Nicoll Ludlow, Lieutenant-Commanders B. F. Tilley and F. P. Gilmore, and Lieuts. John C. Wilson and A. W. Grant, members. Board for Horse-power are: Chief Engineer G. F. Kutz, President, and Chief Engineers F. A. Wilson and G. J. Burnap, members.

Assistants to Horse-power Board: Chief Engrs. Jas. Butterworth and Abasalom Kirby, P. A. Engrs. J. D. Ford, R. W. Milligan, R. W. Galt, Henry Herwig and E. T. Warburton, and Asst. Engrs. G. W. McElroy, W. S. Smith, J. C. Leonard, W. W. Bush and F. W. Hibbs.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

U. S. S. *CONSTELLATION*, July 1, 1890,
AT ANCHOR, NEW LONDON, CONN. }

THURSDAY afternoon the *Constellation* dropped anchor off New London after being out six days from the "Cape." Friday all cadets were given liberty in order to see the Yale-Harvard boat race; the starboard watch going ashore, and the port watch being towed up the course in launches. The ship will remain here all this week in order to repair slight damages received while at sea. The fore topmast trestle trees were found to be almost completely carried away, and the fore top-gallant mast in bad condition.

During the week the time will be devoted to drills with boats, great guns and small arms, also instruction in seamanship and navigation.

The cadets have much more liberty ashore than on former cruises. Capt. Glass believing that when a cadet has finished his work satisfactorily, he is entitled to all the privileges consistent with the proper performance of duty. Following a rule of the old time Navy, they are required to remain within signal distance of the ship, and be on board at sundown.

Three more cadets have been assigned to the Engineer Division, and left the ship Saturday with orders to report at Annapolis. They were Reed, M. E. Emrich and Shepard. This makes seven in all that have been assigned to that corps. They are to spend five weeks at the Academy, and another five weeks at Cramp's in Philadelphia, and the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Cadet Nire, of the 1st Class, who has been on a month's sick leave, reported on board the *Constellation* Monday. Cadet Watt has been given a week's leave. Monday morning a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen from the Pequot visited the ship. Among them were: Miss Roberts, Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Longstreet, Miss Wilcox, Mrs. Day, Miss Johnson, Miss Taintor and Miss Randolph.

REVENUE MARINE.

Those interested in the proposed transfer of the Revenue Marine Service have made a careful survey of the Senate and find that not more than eight Senators will vote with Senator Sherman against it. It therefore becomes only a question of time as to when the bill will be passed. Senator Gray is still hopeful that it will yet go through before July 1 and is entirely confident that it will become a law during the present session.

The U. S. Revenue Steamer *Forward*, Capt. D. F. Tozier, arrived in Key West, June 28. The *Forward* is under orders to relieve the U. S. Cutter *McLane*, now at this place, and to patrol the Florida and Alabama coasts between Cape Florida on the east and Mobile, Ala., on the west. The *McLane* is to be ordered North for repairs to her machinery and boiler, of which she is reported as badly in need.

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in the late war as surgeons and assistant surgeons
met at Springfield June 26 and formed the Illinois
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H. A. Johnson, of Chicago.



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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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LINEAL PROMOTION.

THE Secretary of War has transmitted to the
House a communication to the Chairman of the
Military Committee from Second Lieutenant Edwin
A. Root, 22d Infantry, on the subject of "lineal
promotion in the line of the Army." He sends an
argument in favor of this and with it a list show-
ing the effect of the adoption of General Schofield's
recommendation that future promotions to the next
higher grade should be regulated according to the
lineal principle. From this list it appears that
seventy-seven of the present list of first lieuten-
ants have been jumped by from one to ninety-
three of their former juniors who have
passed over their heads to a captaincy with,
in some cases, seven years less service. Eighty-
three second lieutenants have been jumped
by from one to eighty-three of their juniors to a
first lieutenantcy, with, in some cases, six years less
service. Another case, not cited, is that of first
Lieutenant William W. Robinson, Junior, Seventh
Cavalry, who graduated from the U. S. Military
Academy, June 15, 1869. He, as we are informed,
was transferred against his protest from the Third
Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, June 26, 1876,
placing him in that regiment five files below his
former juniors. Had he been allowed to remain in
the Third Cavalry, he would have attained his cap-
taincy in 1885, and would now stand eighth in that
regiment. As it is and according to the proposed
legislation he may not get his promotion for ten
years yet, while, in the meantime, he will be con-
tinually jumped by his juniors and with no chance
in the future of ever regaining any of the files he
has lost or will lose. There are other similarly
situated in the Seventh Cavalry, who would, if
General Schofield's propositions were adopted, be
given, eventually, their proper places. In the list
of captains as rearranged by Lieut. Root, there is no
change in the first thirty-one captains including
Gaines Lawson, and the following remain as they
are: Bennett, Corliss, and Clapp. The following
officers will gain under the proposed system the
following number of files:

One, Harbach, Burke, Davis, Gilmore, Smith, J. H.; Miner,
Crandall, Hobart, Withersell, Forbes, Carpenter, Tassin.
Two, Bluba, Lacer, Schindler, Ward, Sharp, Van Orsdale,
Seaver, Whitall, Fornace.
Three, Porter, Keefe, Bradley, Thibaut, Wells.
Four, Gilbert.
Five, Carpenter, G. S.; Bishop, Manley.
Six, Potter, C. H.; Vance, Dugan. Seven, Conway,
Burns, Morton, A.
Eight, Coo, Thorne, Nae, Maize, Warrens, Haskell, Ten.
Smith, T. M. K.; Stretch, Lott, Hedberg.
Eleven, Mansfield, Williams, Munson, Cavanaugh, Roe.
Twelve, Sanno, McConibe, Foote, Pierce, Sanborn, Bur-
nett, Rockefeller, DeLany, Edmunds.
Thirteen, Baker, Tobey, Lloyd, Humphreys, Goodale,
Stillé, Craigie, Ewers.
Fourteen, Keller, Penney, Rogers. Fifteen, Matile, Bor-
bank, Sixteen, Hale, Baldwin, Howe, Earnest. Seventeen,
Tisdell, Babinridge, Harrou, Wilson, Drum, McLaughlin.
Eighteen, Harmer, Nineteen, Towle, Pollock, Hannay.
Twenty, Eskridge, Miller, Miller, W. A.; Wilheim.
Twenty-one, Haines, Bates, Sweet, Whitney.
Twenty-two, Regan, Hamner.
Twenty-three, Dempsey, Lincoln, Davis, Jocelyn, Heiner,
Neide, Brown, H. G.; Wilkinson, Stivers, Ritzius, Chapin,
Reese, H. W. Wyant.
Twenty-four, MacGowan, Hooton, Stiles, Van Horn.
Twenty-five, Quinn, Callinan, Spurgin, Rodman, Ander-
son, J.
Twenty-six, Saxe, McCaskey.
Twenty-seven, Viven, Catlin, Hall, Reid, Duncan.
Twenty-eight, Logan, Lockwood. Twenty-nine, Weesels,
Cornado, J.
Thirty, Daugherty, Stone, Vernau, Dodge, Gerlach,
O'Connell.
Thirty-one, Richards, Hoffman, Wetherill. Thirty-two,
Tassin.
Thirty-three, Quilton, Seton, Garretty, Chance, Ray, Bubb.
Thirty-four, Coolidge, Norvell. Thirty-five, Auman.
Thirty-six, Morrison.
Thirty-seven, Manning, O'Brien, Haughey, Harwood,
Myer, Hay.
Thirty-eight, Crowell, Bullis. Thirty-nine, Lubn, Quinby.
Forty, Conrad, Jackson. Forty-one, Halloran. Forty-
two, Ward, Rice, Ulio, Armstrong, Wilson. Forty-three,
Price.
Forty-four, Randall. Forty-five, Hurst. Forty-six, Carter,
Bowman. Forty-seven, Robe, Noble. Forty-eight, Lee, Reem.
Forty-nine, Rogers, Boyle.
Fifty, Johnston, Bartlett. Fifty-one, Barrett, Water-
bury, Ellis. Fifty-two, Hariz. Fifty-three, Kirkman, Leefe,
Roberts, C. J.
Fifty-four, Romeyn, Ebstein. Fifty-five, Cuckack, Mark-
land. Fifty-six, Ames, Groesbeck. Fifty-seven, Burnham.
Fifty-eight, Green, Dougherty. Fifty-nine, Eubert.
Sixty, Webster, Thompson. Sixty-one, Markley,
Thompson. Sixty-two, Adams, H. H.
Sixty-three, Stafford. Sixty-four, Baldwin.
Sixty-five, Beard. Sixty-six, Morgan.
Sixty-seven, and one, Stouch.
One hundred and twelve, Hale. One hundred and twenty-
five, Brinkerhoff.

THE WATSON LONGEVITY CASE.

SECOND COMPTROLLER GILKESON has made a
ruling adverse to the claims of several thousand
Army officers, aggregating nearly \$2,500,000. These
are the claims for longevity pay for service either
at the Military Academy or as enlisted men, based
on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Watson
case. He disallows all of the claims and holds gen-
erally that in every case where a Treasury settle-
ment has been made in which errors of longevity
payments have been or might have been corrected,
no matter what the form of claim may have been,
such settlement is now closed, so far at least as the
accounting officers are concerned. The decision is
a long one, consisting mainly of the citation of
facts and judicial decisions bearing upon the case.
The text of the decision is in these words:

If it can be shown that the claims now under con-
sideration are not within the jurisdiction of the Su-
preme Court of the United States, then I think it
will be admitted that the decision in the Watson
case is not a binding authority upon the accounting
officers. It must be remembered that the Watson
case was brought in the Court of Claims and that
the jurisdiction of that court is by statute limited
to claims arising within six years, hence it follows
that the effect of the Watson decision by the Su-
preme Court is to be measured by the statutory
limit of the Court of Claims, and viewed in this
light it will be found that all that can be claimed
for the Watson decision is that an officer of the
Army is entitled to have his cadet service at the
Military Academy counted in the computation of
his longevity pay, provided he brings suit in the
Court of Claims within six years from the time his
right accrued. This is the full legal effect that can
be given to the Watson decision, and although it
may be argued that such decision was rendered
upon a construction of the act of 1838, still it can
not be said that the accounting officers are legally
bound to follow such decision in cases over which
the Court of Claims, and consequently the Supreme
Court of the United States, can not have jurisdic-
tion.

If, therefore, I am correct in holding that the de-
cision in the Watson case is not of binding author-
ity upon me in disposing of the claims under con-
sideration, it may well be asked why should the
long-settled practice of the accounting officers in
refusing to count cadet service at the Military Ac-
cademy in the computation of longevity pay be over-
turned. I have shown, I think, that the construc-
tion placed upon the act of 1838 by the accounting
officers was for a period of at least 48 years, down to
the time the Supreme Court decided the Watson
case, acquiesced in by Congress, the courts, and the
officers of the Army themselves. It should be re-
membered that the persons interested were men of
intelligence and superior education, of every grade
from lieutenant up to general, many of them as dis-
bursing officers, judge advocates, etc., and on duty
in the War Department at Washington, required to
become familiar with law and its interpretation,
having facility to observe and take advantage of
any possible chance of favorable construction, with
an opportunity during a period of 26 years, at least,
prior to February 24, 1881, to bring suit in the Court
of Claims, and yet these persons, with these oppor-
tunities, and having large pecuniary interests in-
volved, acquiesced in the construction of the ac-
counting officers from 1838 to 1886, when Watson
brought his suit in the Court of Claims. In view of

this condition of affairs I think I can well be pardoned if I adhere to the law as acquiesced in by the claimants themselves.

The doctrine that acquiescence by claimants in the construction of a statute by the accounting officers for a long period of time will have the effect of an estoppel has the express authority of the Court of Claims to support it.

The doctrine is held that a long practice, amounting to a contemporaneous and continuous construction of a statute by the officers upon whom was imposed the duty of executing it, ought not to be overturned. If the question were new, a more liberal construction of the act of 1838 might be justifiable, especially in view of what the Supreme Court has said in the Watson case; but in view of the fact that all the parties in interest, their attorneys, the accounting officers, Attorneys-General, Congress, and courts down to 1889 have heretofore proceeded upon the theory that the construction first given to the act of 1838 was correct, it can hardly be said that the law was free from ambiguity and did not admit of such construction. Moreover, it appears that a material statute, to wit, Secs. 1 and 2 of the act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., 434), was not brought to the attention of the Supreme Court in the Watson case, and it does not appear that the effect of that act upon longevity pay from March 2, 1867, to July 14, 1870, or upon the act of July 15, 1870, and Secs. 1262 and 1263, Revised Statutes, has ever been considered by the Court of Claims or by the Supreme Court, and even in the Watson case the act of June 18, 1878, was considered only by the most casual and indirect reference. It must also be remembered that it has never yet been expressly decided, under the act of 1838, that service as an enlisted man is to be counted in the computation for longevity pay. The only foundation for counting such service is contained in the remark of Comptroller Butler, in the Grant case, that "service as an enlisted man is obviously service in the Army and must therefore be included in the principle of the decision." This, it is true, may be correct, but no court has yet so decided, and hence the claims, such as that of Lieut. Mitchell, representing the third class (although for the purpose of classification I have treated Mitchell's case as representing also cadet service, because it represented a class where there had been no Treasury settlements), do not have the express authority of any court to sustain them.

I therefore direct that all claims for longevity pay under the Watson decision now pending in this office be disallowed, and that a copy of this opinion be sent to the Second Auditor, to the end that all like cases filed in his office be settled accordingly.

The next important retirement for age will be that on July 8 of Brigadier and Brevet Major General Benjamin H. Grierson, the present commander of the Department of Arizona. General Grierson's services during the war are so well known and have been so often referred to in our columns that it is scarcely necessary to recapitulate them now. When the war broke out he was appointed a major of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, in 1862 was promoted to colonel, and in June, 1863, he had so made his mark that a brigadier generalship of volunteers was conferred upon him. In May, 1865, he was promoted major general, and in April, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service. In the following July he was appointed colonel of the 10th United States Cavalry, which position he held until he was promoted to brigadier general by President Harrison, on the 5th of April last, in just recognition of his distinguished career. He received three brevets for his war services, brigadier and major general in the Regular Army, and major general of volunteers. Since the war he has had his full share of arduous service in Arizona and elsewhere, and has well earned the honors which have been bestowed upon him.

The advance in naval architecture, armament, and speed during the last twenty years is well exemplified in the case of two vessels of Admiral Gherardi's squadron, the *Essex*, Captain Schley's first command as a commander, and the *Baltimore*, his first ship in his present grade. We think no better tribute to the officers of the Navy can be paid than the statement that they are as ready and competent to command and take care of, in their various ramifications, these latest types of ships, guns and engines, as they were of the less complex craft which are now (fortunately) obsolescent.

The important Army retirement for age this week is that of Brigadier-General Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General of Subsistence, which occurred on Tuesday, the 1st of July. General Macfeely then concluded an honorable and efficient career on the active list of precisely forty years. He entered West Point July 1, 1846, from his native State, Pennsylvania; was graduated July 1, 1850; promoted to the 4th Infantry, and when the Civil War broke out was a 1st lieutenant in that regiment. On the 11th of May, 1861, he was appointed commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain and attained the grade of major in 1863. During the war he rendered efficient service in many responsible

positions and received therefor the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. On the 14th of April, 1875, he was appointed Commissary-General of Subsistence, with rank of brigadier-general, by President Grant. His administration of the Subsistence Department during these fifteen years has been thorough and with a consistent view to the best interests of the Service, and he leaves it in excellent shape for his successor.

In making tours through the inland towns and cities, from the regular recruiting stations at large cities, the recruiting officers send their handbills to the various post-ers, who have shown a most friendly and accommodating spirit, and have them posted by their letter carriers in the most prominent places in the cities. In order to advertise still more attractively the advantages and beauties of Uncle Sam's Army, the recruiting branch of the War Department has had printed a large bill poster with all the flaming colors of a circus advertisement. It represents the mounted soldier and also the unmounted one with the colors of the Army uniform well-depicted. Altogether it makes a most attractive poster, and will probably serve to stir up the thirst for glory in many a country lad or idle passer-by.

"The Glorious Fourth" happened on Friday of this week, and was enthusiastically and patriotically observed in all sections of the country. To give ourselves and our employees an opportunity to assist in its observance, we go to press one day earlier than usual.

The opinion is quite general among Naval officials that Prof. John R. Soley will be Secretary Tracy's choice for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which has been provided for in the legislative bill for the current year. The fact that the Senate Naval Committee in reporting the amendment to the bill struck out the words "from civil life," which were included in the special measure first referred to the Committee, is taken as evidence that the Secretary prefers a naval officer for the office, and there is no one he considers better qualified for the office than Prof. Soley.

PRESIDENT HARRISON took special pains to sign the bill for the admission of Idaho on July 3d, in order that the national flag to be hoisted on the Fourth of July may contain 43 stars.

If the pending bills for the organization of apprentice battalions as a part of our military establishment fail to receive the attention they deserve by the present Congress, it will not be because of any lack of interest or "push" on the part of Inspector General Breckinridge. He never loses an opportunity to refresh the memories of those who have the measures in charge of the advantages to be derived from the proposed system. In a recent communication to Senator Plumb he dwelt at great length upon the necessity for speedy action and the benefit to be derived therefrom. With the Dell P. Wild case as a part of his text he says:

Well-managed apprentice battalions would be a great protection against the introduction of such incorrigibly vicious characters into an honorable body of men and a public career, and must tend to naturalize or, shall we say, Americanize, our Army. The advantage of this in peace and war needs no demonstration, as it has been proved by Irish, Scotch and other brigades the world over.

If the Army can convince the nation that it deserves to be entrusted with the training of some of that small number of its youth which are required to be the backbone of our defence in time of national danger, as West Point is supposed to provide the brains, then the potency for great things, which grows better with time and attention, evidently abides in this plan. To insure success several locations can at first be used for the several arms, and one entirely free from all old-soldier influence; for nothing but experience, on however small a scale, can prove exactly where the best success can be maintained. And after three years' training and two years' service in the ranks of the special organizations intended for models of the National Guard, these trained apprentices should be returned to the body of our people prepared thoroughly for the battle of life whether in peace or war. * * * And it will soon become known that only youth of approved character can obtain these places and secure the advantages and excellent training promised, and so the reputation of this branch of the public service will be desirably elevated. Possibly every Congressional district has more than one deserving lad who will be glad of an opportunity to receive a fair common school education and manual training without expense to his parents for bed, board or clothing, and with every assurance of a comfortable support during good behavior. * * * The business of our Army is to prepare for future emergencies, and the business of youth is to be prepared for the future. The apprentice idea promises the best and brightest success to both.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Rear-Admiral David B. Harmony, Commodore James A. Greer and A. W. Weaver, with Lieut. S. C. Lemly as Judge-Advocate, has been appointed to investigate the circumstances of the unpleasantness on board the *Richmond*, and particularly the charges of insubordination and violation of the Regulations preferred by Rear-Admiral Gillis against Capt. Allen V. Reed, commanding officer of the *Richmond*. The difficulty between Rear-Admiral Gillis and Capt. Reed, as previously stated in the *JOURNAL*, arose through the discharge of a cook by the latter, which Rear Admiral Gillis held was a violation of the regulation which forbids the discharge of an enlisted man on a foreign station without authority from the Department. But this is said to be only a trivial portion of the complaints made against Capt. Reed. He is accused of unjustly and illegally placing Lieut. J. Marshall Robinson under suspension and of other violations of the Regulations. The court will convene on board the *Richmond* at Hampton Roads on Monday next.

A FORT DAVIS (Texas) correspondent writes: "It was a wise step for Congress to legislate in favor of the Army canteen. Two years ago there was no canteen at this post. Pay day was a day of debauchery. * * * During the past six months the canteen has worked a marvellous revolution in this respect. Instead of men absent without leave, drunk and disorderly, the guardhouse full and Courts-martial daily, there has scarcely been a single case of intoxication, absence without leave or case of disorderly conduct since the establishment of the canteen. The canteen is a great institution and should be encouraged. The barren and isolated home of the soldier on the frontier is thus made attractive; he is given a place where he can profitably spend his idle hours, and the canteen is really a great temperance institution, which does not encourage intemperance. By sustaining and supporting it the problem of desertion is almost solved."

The *Excelsior Times* (Mo.) says: "We perceive in a metropolitan exchange that an Army officer has been everlastingly flayed and scourged before the Army and public for criticizing the 'ration fixed by law.' It was fixed by the wisdom that formulated our comprehensive and incomparable Constitution and when it was fixed it was fixed to stay. Recruits may come and veterans may go, but the Army ration was fixed to stay forever; therefore when our worthy commissary-general informs Congress and the Army that the American Army is the best fed army in the world, he wants no back talk and should have none. Discipline is discipline and must be maintained. * * * The Czar of all the Russias and the despot of Turkey may permit their soldiers to growl about their grub, but our Army ration fixed by law must be held forever sacred, unchanged and above criticism."

The official report of the trial of the *Philadelphia* to be made to the Secretary of the Navy upon his return to Washington on Wednesday next will give the speed of that vessel at a small fraction less than 19½ knots. All the calculations of the tidal observations have not yet been made, but the final figures cannot, it is stated, make any material difference in the amount of speed indicated. After the report has been made and the vessel formally accepted by the Department she will be sent to New York to be fitted out, a work that will probably not require more than a month, as her guns, furniture, masts, etc., are now all ready. A Navy officer who witnessed the trial says: "The *Philadelphia* is the best ship (man-of-war of her type) in this country or any other."

WAR Department officials are watching the daily proceedings of Congress with the greatest interest in anticipation of action on the artillery-infantry reorganization bill. That they are sanguine of its early passage is evidenced by the fact that it has been determined to delay the assignment of the recent graduates for a few weeks in consequence of the advanced stage of progress the bill is now in. Senators Hawley, Manderson and other members of the Military Committee are likewise confident of early action by the Senate upon the bill. Still the ways of Congress are mighty uncertain, and until the measure once gets through the Senate and into the hands of a conference committee it is not prudent to be too lavish with predictions as to the final outcome.

THE *Terra Alba* (W. Va.) *Times* cruelly says: "The United States soldier is very little better off in point of weapons than his predecessors at the end of the civil war. He has a breechloading rifle of antique pattern; the artillery have guns out of date judged by European standards, and most of the heavy guns in our forts on the seacoast are relics of the last war. While all the old countries have been advancing to the present stage of magazine rifles, small

bullets, and smokeless powder, the United States has stood still. The old flint-lock of Washington's day is hardly less fitted to be opposed to the modern magazine rifle than the arm which the American infantryman relies on to-day."

WONDERS will never cease, says a London exchange. By a majority exceeding considerably the requisite majority, the United Service Club, at a general meeting, swept away the dignified but mouldy old robe of exclusiveness in which their members were so long enwrapped and coddled, and, to the dismay of the older forms of naval and military life, resolved that "strangers" may be asked to dinner, and that they will be exposed to light refreshments. It will be a grand time for the generous and wealthy who have been restraining their hospitable instincts—long arrears to make out. And a trial for the thrifty! But it is a good change.

THE JUNE number of the "United Service Magazine" contains an article by the Marquis of Lorne on "The Canadian Militia." He holds that the 35,000 militia could, after three months' training, be made into an excellent army, capable of defending the line of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes for a time against the aggressive Yankee, provided they were, which they are not, properly armed, equipped, and commanded. The defensive arrangements of the Dominion on its Pacific slopes and coasts is not satisfactory. Lord Lorne proposes to increase the available forces there by the enrolment of Indians.

HARRY WILLIAMS, Chief Inspector of Machinery, R. N., in an article in the June number of the "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine," estimates that 41 per cent. of the crew of the largest battleship and 27 per cent. of the crew of the small vessels are non-combatants. He suggests that 5,000 additional gunners can be obtained by training stokers to this work, the men being interchangeable between stoking and gunnery.

THE Kansas City Times referring to a recent order by the commanding officer, Fort Riley, that a book known as the "Want and Complaint" book, be kept in the office of the adjutant, says: "This book is examined by the commanding officer, and only upon his orders to the quartermaster are the wants filled or complaints remedied. It is a reform in the right direction." So it is.

THE Army and Navy Departments are considering a rearrangement of stars in the national flag, now that two stars will have to be added by the admission to the Union of Wyoming and Idaho. The arrangement which will probably be adopted consists of eight stars each in the upper and lower rows and seven each in four rows in between, making the requisite number—44 each.

THE Royal Marine Bicyclists' Corps recently gave a performance and military exhibition, and the colonel commanding at Chatham paid the expenses of 400 men and their wives from Chatham to Chelsea to witness the drill. Here is a hint for some of our colonels.

THE Secretary of War has authorized General Ruger to increase the number of Indian scouts at Fort Custer from 6 to 30. This action was taken in consequence of the recent signs of trouble with the Cheyenne Indians.

A CHATTANOOGA despatch says: "The first general reunion of the Confederate veterans since the war is held here this week. Announcement is made that no Confederate flags will be displayed."

THE Department of the Columbia comes well to the front with 161 qualified sharpshooters and 227 marksmen during the month of May.

"A CONGRESS of all nations in the interest of peace is to be held in London, England, July 14 to 19.

MANY veterans observed this week the 27th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. A. H. Young, A. Q. M. Capt. J. de B. W. Gardner, assistant surgeon, having been found incapacitated for active service, is granted sick leave until further orders. 1st Lieut. R. E. Thompson, 6th Inf., is transferred from Co. E to Co. F. 1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend, from Co. F to Co. E. Capt. S. Q. Robinson, assistant surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at the Military Academy to take effect upon arrival of Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter and will then proceed to Fort Du Caesne, Utah, for duty, relieving Capt. C. E. Price, assistant surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., relieving Capt. R. C. Benham, assistant surgeon, who is assigned to duty at Fort Hamilton. Col. A. R. Bufington, Ordnance Department, will visit Watervliet Arsenal in connection with his duties as president of the Gun Factory Board. (S. O. July 2, H. Q. A.)

THE NEW CRUISERS.

SECRETARY TRACY has lost no time in deciding upon the general characteristics of the three new battleships and the swift protected cruiser provided for in the current Naval Appropriation Bill. On Monday the bill received the approval of the President, and before the close of business hours on the following day, circulars prescribing the essential requirements for these vessels formally received the approval of the Secretary and are now being sent out to shipbuilders. From the time it became assured that these vessels would be provided for, the Secretary gave the preparation of the preliminary plans for these vessels his personal attention, making daily visits to the drafting rooms and holding frequent consultations with his bureau assistants. All the essential conditions were agreed to promptly, and with more than usual unanimity. The circular gives the conclusions as follows:

The minimum speed to be maintained for four consecutive hours, under conditions to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, must be not less than 15 knots an hour. The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed. The armor is to be on the bracket system, and there will be a double bottom extending from armor shelf to armor shelf and fore and aft.

The armor on the side for protecting the water line will have a maximum thickness of not less than 15 in. and a mean depth of 7 ft. The transverse armor at the ends of the belt will be not less than 14 in. in thickness. The redoubts and turrets will have armor not less than 17 in. thick. The side from armor belt to the main deck will be protected by not less than 5 in. of steel armor. Coal is to be carried back of this 5 in. armor. An armored deck not less than 3 in. in thickness is to extend fore and aft from the ends of the armor belt being curved down on each side to meet the side of the ship below the water. Over the side armor belt this steel will be not less than 2½ in. in thickness. An approved water excluding material equal to "woodite" or "cellulose" is to be fitted along the sides fore and aft on the slopes of the 3 in. protective deck.

The battery to be carried is as follows: Four 13-in. breech loading rifles, with their mounts and equipments; four 8-in. breech loading rifles, with their mounts, shields and equipments; sixteen 6-pounder rapid fire guns; six 1-pounder rapid fire guns and two Gatling, with all the necessary mounts and shields therefor. The 13-in. guns are to be protected by armor not less than 17 in. in thickness. The axes of the guns are to be not less than 6 ft. above the deck and due regard must be paid to interference of fire and the effects of the blasts of the various guns. The 6-in. and 8-in. guns will be protected by shields, but are to be protected in addition by barbettes, or otherwise carrying 4-in. armor for the 6-in. guns and 6-in. armor for the 8-in. guns, and the ammunition of the latter guns is to be supplied through armored tubes.

Twelve torpedoes will be carried. There will be seven above water torpedo tubes, two forward, one aft, and two on each side.

The storerooms will be made to hold three months' provisions, with clothing and small stores for one year. Distilling apparatus will supply fresh water, the allowance of water to be carried to be enough to last 15 days, besides water for sanitary purposes.

The electric lighting plant will consist of three units, each unit having an engine, dynamo and combination bed plate. The weight of all fittings and stores for the installation, including search lights, should not exceed a total of 30 tons.

At least 400 tons of coal must be carried on a mean draught of 24 feet.

The detail of boats include one 33-ft. steam cutter, one 32-ft. sailing launch, two 23-ft. cutters, two 25-ft. cutters, two 23-ft. whaleboats, one 30 ft. steam whaleboat, one 30-ft. gig, two 20 ft. dinghies, and one balsa. The boats must be stored away from the bows of the ship, and two lifeboats must be so carried as to be rapidly lowered under all conditions of weather.

One military mast will be fitted to carry two tops. A conning tower armored with 10-in. armor is to be fitted. The crew will consist of 430 men and 80 officers.

The bidder may, if he so desired, adopt the plans and specifications of the department for the hull or machinery or any part thereof and embody them in his plans and specifications, to be submitted with his proposals.

The proposals for the 7,300-ton protected cruiser call for an average speed during a four hours' run of 21 knots.

The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed. An armored deck is to extend all fore and aft, being turned down on each side to meet the side of the vessel below the water of a maximum thickness of four inches over the engine and boiler spaces. An approved water-excluding material equal to "woodite" or "cellulose" is to be fitted along the sides forward and aft on the slopes of the protective deck.

The electric-lighting plant should consist of three units, each unit having an engine, dynamo, and combination bed plate, the weight of which should not exceed 24,000 pounds. The weight of all fittings and stores of the installation, including search lights, should not exceed 30 tons. A conning tower, with 5 inch armor, is to be fitted. The main battery is to consist of four 6-inch B. L. R. (40 cal.), to be mounted in the open protected by heavy shields, weighing two tons each; eight 4-inch R. F. guns, mounted under the protection of the upper deck, having fixed segmental shields attached to hull four inches in thickness. Secondary battery to consist of 12 6 pounders, six 1-pounders and two machine guns. Two of the 1-pounders and one of the machine guns are to be mounted on field carriages. There are to be four torpedoes tubes and discharging apparatus and 12 torpedoes. The small arms are 300 rifles, 300 revolvers, 100 cutlasses, boat tanks, intrenching tools, etc. There will be 600 rounds of 6-inch projectiles, 1,600 4 inch projectiles, 6,000 6-pounders and 2,000 1 pounder Hotchkiss projectiles. At least 750 tons of coal must be carried on a mean draft of 23 feet. Two ordinary masts with signal poles to be fitted. The crew will consist of 425 men and 30 officers.

The cost is not to exceed \$2,750,000, excluding guns, ammunition, armor of turrets, barbettes, gun shields and armored tubes directly pertaining to the protection of the guns and loading positions.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE twenty-first annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac met at Portland, Maine, Thursday, July 3, the programme for that day being: 10.30 A. M.—Corps meetings. 2 P. M.—Oration by Gen. Francis A. Walker, poem by the Hon. Horatio King, ex Postmaster General, and at its close, miscellaneous addresses followed by the meeting of the society. At 8 P. M. came the banquet. On Friday, July 4, at 9 A. M.—Grand military and civil parade and review by the society. 1 P. M.—Excursion down the harbor. The North Atlantic Squadron was in Portland harbor during the reunion and excited much interest and attention.

NAVAL STOREKEEPING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR recent article on the demoralization of the Navy Pay Corps, resulting from the terrible method of storekeeping introduced to the service by ex-Secretary Whitney and certain pay officers, shows that the system is bearing bitter fruit. Probably no greater absurdity could have been foisted upon the already surcharged naval organization, and were its sickening effect confined to those pay officers, who are responsible for its introduction, it might appear as a fitting retribution upon its originators, but unfortunately the poor constructors, engineers and ordnance officers, that are in nowise answerable for the ridiculous system, are as likely to land in asylums as the paymasters.

What do you think of a scheme that removes all the stores, tools, etc., of the different departments from the shops where they are used, and from the supervision of the people who know their qualities, and consequently the proper means of preserving and caring for them, to place them at a remote point and under the care of men who do not even know their names? Yet this is the legacy that Mr. Whitney left to our naval arsenal. It is now a frequent occurrence, if the officer in charge of a department needs an article of material, he must quit his work, go to the naval storehouse, and find the article for the paymaster, otherwise the constructor's requisition for 1,000 trunnels may result in receiving a cart load of belaying pins.

The Navy Regulations require "that an officer in charge of shops should be as seldom in his office and as frequently as possible in the shops," but under the present system of keeping the stores, he is lucky if he can pass much of his time in either, as the greater part of the working hours are consumed in aiding the paymaster at the storehouse.

But the worst feature of Mr. Whitney's unsystematic project is the enormously increased cost of all construction. To make this plain you have only to know, that according to his regulations, but sufficient of an article can be obtained from the storehouse for work actually in hand, consequently if the constructor needs a dozen ordinary wood screws, he must require these and no more. To accomplish this the workman must apprise the foreman, who requests the officer in charge of shops, this latter directs the clerk to make a requisition for a dozen wood screws which goes to the commandant for approval, thence to the storekeeper, who notifies the officer, and a man is sent for them in the New York Yard where some of the shops are distant, at the expense of from 20 minutes to half-an-hour's time. It is useless to complain about the extravagant cost of work at Navy-yards whilst such a method as this prevails, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Secretary's anxiety to avoid correcting any of his predecessor's errors may be laid aside when they entail upon the Navy such disastrous consequences as the present storehouse system. NAUTICUS.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I UNDERSTAND that I have been regarded by some persons as the author of the article in the JOURNAL of the June 7, entitled "The Military Academy," and signed "L. U. E." I will, accordingly, ask you to have the goodness to state: 1. That the article was not written by me. 2. That I make it an invariable rule (and have done so for several years) to sign my name to any and all views or criticisms that I may feel called upon to express in print. My own ideas in regard to the military instruction at West Point are positive and definite. If they should ever be called for, they would be unhesitatingly given; but I have no desire to offer them voluntarily, and certainly not to print them anonymously.

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, 1st Lt.-ut., 6th Infantry.
FARMINGTON, PA., June 23, 1890.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Experiments of great interest have recently taken place in the Krupp factory at Essen with the Nobel granular powder of 1889, which has been adopted by the Italians under the name of "balistite" both for artillery and rifle cartridges. Analysis is said to show that the powder is composed of nitro-glycerine and nitro-cellulose in equal parts.

The Chilean Government is proving a good customer to France. The Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée have under execution four war vessels for that Government, and a great deal of valuable work has been placed with Creusot. The latest order has been given to M. Recope and Lafon, and is for 88 lanterns for lighthouses that are to be constructed off the coast of Chili.

It is understood that the Senate Steering Committee has decided to include the artillery-infantry reorganization bill in the list of measures to be pushed for consideration during the present session.

THE Senate Military Committee has decided to make a favorable report on the nomination of Lt. Col. Batchelder to be Quartermaster General.

THE speed of the Philadelphia, as officially reported by the Trial Board, is nineteen and six hundred and seventy-eight thousand knots. The Board is especially commended for their promptness in reporting the results of the trial.

A DESPATCH to the New York Herald says: "Some of the officers and clerks of the Quartermaster General's office have been put in a rather awkward position by a false rumor that got abroad on Thursday last concerning the name of the new Quartermaster General. Some of the more anxious ones who heard that the President had on that day reached a choice, telephoned to the White House to get the name of the fortunate officer. The message came back that 'B' was the man, and the recipient of the message at once concluded that Colonel Bingham, whose chances had been considered very bright from the first, was the person selected. Acting upon this information many of the officers began sending telegrams of congratulation to Colonel Bingham, and it was not until the office closed for the day that it became known that Colonel Batchelder was the lucky man. The chagrin of those who sent the telegrams can now be imagined."

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

UNIFORM INSPECTION METHODS.

In the course of the session of the National Guard Association of the United States in Washington last February, Gen. George W. Wingate, president of the association, was requested by Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General, United States Army, to state the ideas of the National Guard as to how the inspection of their camp by regular officers should be conducted, and what were the defects and merits of the existing system. In a personal interview at the Inspector-General's Office, Gen. Wingate expressed his views in plain English and stated the experience of the different States so far as he knew it.

Subsequently, the subject was revived by the Inspector-General in a letter, and in May last General Wingate was requested by Gen. Breckinridge to state in writing his views in regard to what instructions should be given by the Inspector-General's Department, to the regular officers who were to be assigned to inspect the camps of the National Guard of the different States in 1890. After correspondence with a number of prominent officers of the different States, including Adj. Gen. Porter, (New York,) Gaits, (Massachusetts,) Vance, (Illinois,) and others, Gen. Wingate prepared and forwarded a comprehensive and suggestive communication to which Inspector-General Breckinridge has added this endorsement:

WAR DEPARTMENT, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., —, 1890.

"This copy of a communication from General George W. Wingate, president of the National Guard Association of the United States, is respectfully furnished — in connection with the instructions from this office of —, as showing the views of the National Guard, and to receive such attention as their great intrinsic merit and the position of the writer warrant.

Inspector-General.

Gen. Wingate proposes that inspecting officers detailed for inspection duty with the National Guard should serve as instructors, confining themselves strictly to the established customs of the Army and not introduce personal theories, and taking up such parts of military duty as cannot be practiced in armories, and are shortly to be put into actual practice, explaining them by lectures and otherwise, if it be desired. Sham fights, conducted as a popular spectacle, should be deprecated.

He says: "Officers can best illustrate their instruction by referring to actual experiences in service, and preferably to their own. There is no use lecturing upon high explosives and things of that kind. The National Guard are not up to it. Each inspector should carefully observe the selection and laying out of the camp and its appurtenances, and the feeling of men, their setting up, wearing and fitting of uniforms, discipline, respect to officers, condition of arms, drill and general efficiency, etc., together with the manner in which officers perform their duty. He should inform the commanding officer daily (preferably in writing) of what he has seen which is not correct, noting from day to day in such reports whether the points he has previously found defective have been improved or not. He should suggest to the inspectors the points he sees to be worthy of commendation, and incorporate them in their reports if they see fit, and thus be the first to report them. This will train them to properly perform their duty, and they will appreciate it. He should omit from his own reports what they cover. In his criticisms the inspector should state the plain truth, putting it as much as possible in a way calculated to avoid offence, but not at variance with the facts, and not worthy of it. The criticisms, on the other hand, should be in a liberal rather than a technical spirit, and directed to the practical part of military duty rather than the minutiae of drill, with the view to aid in gathering up loose ends of instruction, and to help make the troops as fit for service as the limited time will permit, bearing always in mind that they cannot be expected to know the books which the regular officer is familiar with. Inspecting officers should not be permitted to command any book, and particularly any in which they are interested, to the National Guard to which they are assigned."

RIFLE PRACTICE, FIRST AND SECOND N. Y. BRIGS.

The following official figures show approximately the number of marksmen and sharpshooters who have qualified at Creedmoor this season with their regiment on the days assigned to it, and on which will be based the figure of merit. The record of the 14th Regiment is yet to be made, as the weather on the day assigned it was unfit for shooting, and they will consequently be given another chance.

Organization.	Marksmen.	Sharpshooters.	Number practicing.
7th Regiment.....	608	2	602
8th Regiment.....	45	..	177
9th Regiment.....	101	1	224
12th Regiment.....	172	8	411
14th Regiment.....	32	3	45
14th Regiment.....	126	1	343
22d Regiment.....	107	..	316
23d Regiment.....	53	..	217
47th Regiment.....	83	..	256
60th Regiment.....	45	..	194
71st Regiment.....	60	..	278

Considering its large membership, the number of men of the 65th Regiment attending practice is very small. The list of marksmen and sharpshooters among the various organizations will be increased considerably by the close of the season, as many men prefer to qualify in matches of the N. R. A. and on free practice days. It does not seem to be fully understood that all men who have failed to qualify have yet ample opportunity to do so, even though they have not paraded with their organizations at general practice. The free practice days are July 23, Aug. 11, Sept. 3, Oct. 8 and 22. On any of the above days all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. can practice without any expense, transportation and ammunition being furnished free.

The following schedule of military matches at Creedmoor has been arranged by the National Rifle Association: Qualification and Marksmen's Badge—July 4 and 19, Aug. 2 and 16, Sept. 1, Labor Day. Sharpshooters—July 12 and 25, Aug. 8, 23, and 30. In the Marksmen's Badge match the rules prescribe that members of the Guard may record their scores as qualified for the State Marksmen's provided they have attended general practice, and have previously qualified at 100 yards. The latter rule, however, is a dead letter, and is not enforced, and under the circumstances it should be wiped out. Its retention only causes confusion.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

The Court-martial of which Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regt., is president convened in the 12th Regiment Armory on the afternoon of July 1, to try the case of Capt. Charles A. Du Bois, Co. F, against whom charges of disobedience of orders were made by Lieut.-Col. William V. King. The facts brought out were that after the parade on last Memorial Day the regiment took the elevated cars at 8th street en route to the armory. Lieut.-Col. King was in charge of a detachment of the regiment, of which Co. F formed part. No orders had been issued as to whether the different companies should disembark at 59th or 73d streets. Capt. Du Bois ordered his company to get off at 69th street, and the testimony showed the orders to this effect were passed through the car loud enough to be heard by Col. King, and no active steps were taken by the latter to prevent the men of the company leaving the car. When the company were on the platform of the station Col. King put

his head out of the window and claims he informed Capt. Du Bois that the regiment was to proceed to 73d street, and that the latter should take his company to that station. Col. King testified that he fully believed Capt. Du Bois heard his command. The defence claimed that he did not hear the order, or he would have obeyed it. The testimony for the defence showed that it was very doubtful that the order given Capt. Du Bois was heard by him. The platform was crowded with people and there was considerable noise and confusion; besides the train moved quickly away. Capt. J. P. Leo acted as counsel for Capt. Du Bois. He referred to the fact that the charges were railroaded through to General Headquarters in an irregular manner, contrary to prescribed regulations, thus ignoring the colonel of the regiment and the brigade commander, and without any valid reason. Counsel for Capt. Du Bois also claimed that the charges were the result of animus and persecution, in which General Headquarters also figured. The court said it could not examine into any alleged irregularities of General Headquarters, but Capt. Leo succeeded in having entered on the record that the charges were forwarded to Albany as part of a persecution and not in good faith. The prosecution produced no evidence that could prove any wilful disobedience of orders by Capt. Du Bois. Col. Camp testified that Capt. Du Bois was a good officer and he had never had any trouble with him, and when he heard of the alleged disobedience of orders he once reprimanded Capt. Du Bois. Capt. Leo referred to the good record of Capt. Du Bois. He had a record of 100 per cent. for duty, and in two years had brought his company up from some 35 men to over 80. The charges can be safely put down as a result of the bitter factional fight in the regiment. Capt. Du Bois is not guilty to all the charges and specifications. Capt. Leo charges against Capt. Du Bois, and Capt. King for parading a substitute at inspection a little under two years ago, while commanding Co. B.

Sixty-ninth New York—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, June 30, handed down an opinion refusing to certify the case of the 69th Regiment against Col. Cavanagh and Capt. Thomas Mortimer from discharging Joseph Healy and Richard B. Byrne, members of Co. F. Judge Ingraham says that according to the provisions of the Military Code the officers mentioned have an undoubted right to discharge the men and he refuses to interfere. It is hoped that those members of the company responsible for the issue of a seditious circular, in connection with the section for a lieutenant, will be found out and punished.

The Court-martial sitting on the case of Capt. Ryan of Co. G, was continued, on June 30, until midnight. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides. The case was concluded and the decision of the court has not yet been forwarded to Albany, and may not be for a couple of weeks.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE GEORGIA ENCAMPMENT.

The camp of the Georgia militia for this their first year was located about 2½ miles from Augusta, in a pine grove across the railroad from the exposition building. It has many advantages for an encampment on eminently healthy climate, excellent water, protection from the sun, a railroad to bring all supplies, and a building in which military exercises can take place in bad weather, of such size that four dress parades of 400 men each could be held simultaneously in it. The camp had been admirably laid out by Lieut. Terrett, 8th U. S. Infantry, the officer detailed to inspect the militia. The tent equipage was so scanty that quite a number of companies had to be quartered in the exposition building.

The camp opened Monday, June 16. The brigade was commanded by Col. Geo. A. Mercer, of Savannah, with the following staff: Capt. Edward Field, 4th Art., A. A. G.; Col. Wilberforce Daniel, of Augusta, Ga., Camp Q. M.; Dr. Owens, of Savannah, surgeon; Lieut. Gardner, Richmond Hussars, A. D. C.; Lieut. Terrett was the inspector detailed by orders from the War Department.

1st Volunteer Regiment of Georgia.—Lieut.-Col. Peter Reilly, of Savannah, comd'g. (Col. Mercer being in command of the brigade); Savannah Cadets, Capt. Brooks; Republican Guard, Capt. Dyer; 1st Georgia Infantry, Capt. Rockwell; Irish Savanah Greens, Capt. Flannery; German Volunteers, Capt. Dorst; attached, Columbus Guards, Capt. Gilbert.

2d Battalion Ga. Vols.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Levy, Augusta, comd'g.; Clarke Light Infantry, Capt. Austin; Clinch Rifles, Capt. Fry; Oglethorpe Infantry, Capt. Jackson; Irvin Guards, Capt. Irvin; Bull Light Infantry, Capt. Perry; attached, Dalton Guards, Capt. Thompson; 3d Battalion Ga. Vols.—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Wight, Albany, comd'g.; Albany Guards, Capt. Wooten; Fort Gaines Guards, Capt. Dillard; Valdosta Volunteers, Capt. Varnadoe; Thomasville Guards, Capt. Hansell; Americus Light Infantry, Capt. Bazley; attached, Dublin Light Infantry, Capt. Stubbs.

4th Battalion Ga. Vols.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Jones, Co. A, Capt. Young, Co. B, Capt. Cobb, Co. C, Capt. Hawse, Co. D, Capt. Weaver, Co. E, Capt. Yancy, attached, Southern Rifles, Capt. Heath; La Grange Light Guards, Capt. Awtry; Perry Rifles, Capt. Davis.

Cavalry Battalion, 5th Georgia.—Col. W. W. Gordon; Co. A, Georgia Hussars, Capt. Pritchard; Co. B, Liberty Co. Independent Troop, Capt. Fleming; Co. E, Capt. Darcey; Co. F, Brunswick Light Horse Guards, Capt. Thomas; Richmond Hussars, Capt. Clarke.

The morning report of Tuesday, June 17, showed an aggregate of officers and men of 1,088, probably the greatest strength, for some leaves of absence on account of sickness and urgent business were granted after that day.

The first ceremony which I witnessed was guard mounting, and it gave an idea how unequal the material was in point of discipline and knowledge of military duty, and yet how promising it all was as to zeal, sobriety and desire to learn. The detail was a large one—84 privates—as the camp being so near an attractive city, from which several of the companies came, would naturally need a good deal of guarding, and it was desirable for purposes of instruction to get as many men as possible without seriously depleting the companies. About 60 of the detail reported, the 1st sergeants being apparently unable to find the rest. Probably after getting into camp and getting comfortable the men scattered about, evidently not having the slightest idea that they were doing anything wrong in leaving camp temporarily. Lieut. Terrett having rehearsed the ceremony with the officers of the day and guard, got through with it as well as could have been expected, but had heterogeneous material. It was apparent from the start that Col. Reilly's battalion was in the highest state of discipline and efficiency and that the attached company had fallen at once into their ways, being especially well-commanded by Capt. Gilbert, a member of the Legislature and of the Military Advisory Board, and one of the ablest men in the militia.

The 1st Georgia Battalion was in very fair condition generally, and the Oglethorpe Infantry, Capt. Jackson, especially fine. The two other battalions were composed of companies no two of which were from the same place and had, consequently, rarely seen one another or a battalion drill or dress parade. Raw as they were of capital stuff and had the right spirit. Guard duty from first to last was the weak point of the encampment. I thought I was familiar with all forms of crudity, but had never seen details fail to report and sentinels impatient of their tour on post. Many of the repeated calls for corporal of the guard evidently came from youngsters who, having walked post for three-quarters of an hour, thought it must have been two hours and began to call for relief.

In some cases sentinels undoubtedly were not relieved

with due punctuality, but as a rule officers did their part of guard duty not only efficiently, but in many cases with an amount of zeal which, if it could not supply the want of knowledge of the men, at least showed that nothing in the nature should be impossible. The 1st object of the day, Capt. Brooks, of the Savannah Cadets, never closed his eyes during the night, and I verily believe scarcely sat down during that period. After the natural demoralization of the guard, due to the blowing down of their tent and the destruction of the lists of details in the veritable flood of Thursday, the 19th, the officers of the guard did the best of 10 men in the strengthening out the guard. From all these criticisms the 1st Ga. Vols. must be exempted, as they were in every respect a thoroughly organized and admirably disciplined body of men. I saw Capt. Brooks's company drilling the second morning under the lat lieutenant. Their appearance was absolutely satisfying to the military eye. They wore dark blue flannel shirts, prairie belts, untanned leather leggings, and forage caps. Somebody said, "How do they look?" I said: "Substitute a soft drab felt broad-brim for the natty chasseur caps and I would think I was looking at a crack company of the regular infantry starting out for a summer with the Apaches."

The manual was in point of time, precision, and snap, excellent, and while it was evident to a practiced eye that two men in the ranks were kept absolutely motionless, the entire drill showed as much smartness as is possible with due attention to the higher and more important parts of a soldier's duty. I have rarely seen their mere drill exceeded. I have never seen better soldiers in the American National Guard, and Capt. Brooks is the type of man that I never see without feeling regret that such a soldier should be the sole of his life to the profession of arms. Col. Reilly was justly proud of his regiment, and much of its efficiency is due to the thorough soldier and excellent administrator who has for some time commanded it, Lieut.-Col. Reilly. If guard duty was the weak point, cleanliness, sobriety, and good humor were their strong points. The police was in every way admirable. I have never seen anywhere cleaner camps. The stables were kept absolutely spotless. There was no drunkenness, and what noise there was was merely the escape of irrepressible spirit. Good humor and cheerfulness prevailed at all times.

Brigade dress parade was the first ceremony which displayed the whole command. It took place in the oval enclosed by the mile track of the exposition grounds. Line was formed soon after 6 o'clock. Col. Reilly's battalion formed the right of the line, the 1st Ga. Vols. in the center, commanded by Lieut. Terrett, as Col. Levy's arm had received an injury which prevented him from drawing his sword. Col. Wight's battalion was next and Col. Jones' formed the left of the infantry line. All the battalions marched and formed very well for a first experience. As the left battalion came up, the long column of cavalry filed through the gate of the line, the formed column of companies. It was the first time in all my visits to State encampments that I had seen more than two companies, and much as I had heard of the excellence of this command, I was not prepared for such an appearance. The material is the very pick and flower of the young men of the southern portion of the State. A large number owned their own horses, and those who did not had the use of horses of the friends. Every horse was a genuine saddle horse, broken and broken. The men were such horsemen as could only be found in a community where every fairly well-to-do boy rides almost as soon as he walks.

The Georgia Hussars, Col. Gordon's old troop, rode with a very handsome seat, much like the English military, but which looked better, because there was not the studied effort to drop the reins which gives the straddling of long as a wall effect. The Liberty Co. troop had a true cavalry seat which was not as handsome to a soldier's eye, but they are holy terrors in keeping the saddle. There were in their ranks a lot of Texas ponies, and some of them knew how to buck in good frontier style, but they could just as easily have tossed Pawnee Bill or Mexican Pete as these long-legged Georgia boys. I do not think in military camps I had been accustomed to the big raw-boned animals hired for the occasion from street car and omnibus lines, and the appearance of a cavalry orderly pounding across the field riding all over his horse, was an occasion for endless mirth to the infantry. Here I saw companies moving in admirable dress, ranks closed tight to boot, officers splendidly mounted and splendidly mounted, and the whole command infused with the finest soldierly spirit.

This is due to the admirable material, to the fact that the officers were the pick of a picked organization and that Col. Gordon is not only the best disciplinarian in the State, but that he has that rare union of unflinched courtesy with the most unbending sense of duty, which has enabled him to bring out the very best results from this high spirited and somewhat unruly material. I do not think that I drilled in all the movements as well as our regular cavalry, but I do say that they kept their horses better closed than many Regulars I have seen, and that while their mounts and their horsemanship would compare well with the best we've got, their swordsmanship, owing to constant practice in tilting and head-cutting in ahead of anything in America except a picked cavalry corps, was far in advance. Lieut.-Col. Wight, a tall, handsome, soldierly figure, is probably the most finished horseman in the State of Georgia. At the close of the ceremony, which was really good, except that the battalions would not take the commands "attention," "carry" and "present arms" from the Adjutant-General, but waited for their own commanders, the adjutants and field officers came to the front and closed in good shape. Lieut. Lawrence of the cavalry battalion, an admirable soldier, splendidly mounted, would have done credit to the famous 6th Horse in the days when Charley King was adjutant.

On Wednesday the command gave a street parade in the city of Augusta, and looked and marched well. Thursday they were reviewed by Governor Gordon in one of the most tremendous tempests I ever saw. Just as the infantry battalions marched on the ground, the clouds, which had gathered to an almost pitchy blackness, opened and solid sheets of rain descended. The line was formed in such a deluge of water and roar of wind that commands could only be guessed at.

The Governor rode around the ranks with the rain streaming from his gray locks, which he had uncovered at the present. I had often heard of Governor Gordon's magnetism, but now felt it. The cheering was instantaneous and, as he passed the cavalry, every man rose in his stirrups and brandished his sabre. When you remembered that he had been about the hardest fighter in Lee's army, and had led that terrible assault in the gray fog of the early morning at Winchester, which almost swept our van out of existence, you could enter into the feeling. After he had passed around the battalions broke into columns and marched by him. Just as Col. Mercer and staff had wheeled out of the column from the black cloud immediately overhead two vivid forks of lightning ran down, dividing the sombre mass with sulphurous gleams of fire, and the deafening crash followed instantaneously. It killed one and stunned another of Col. Gordon's horses in camp near by.

The men tramped bravely through a sheet of water above their ankles and showed by their soldierly and cheerful bearing that they were no play soldiers. Company drills were excellent in Col. Reilly's regiment and fair to good in the other battalions. The companies which were so raw in guard duty and battalion drills did much better than you would have expected them to do in company manoeuvres. Col. Levy's battalion gave a very fair battalion drill. Guides and markers showed by their soldierly and cheerful bearing that they were no play soldiers. Left front in a line from column of fours was done for the first time with remarkable accuracy, especially in the matter of judging distances. On Friday each battalion had dress parade successively. Col. Reilly's was a useless, with one small exception: a 1st sergeant, who failed to come to an order after reporting his company and returning to his place. The company commander of the 1st Ga. Battalion, Col. Levy, was very fair, and that of the Oglethorpe Infantry, Capt. Jackson, in snap and cadence extremely fine. The other two were creditable; in fact, rather remarkable, considering that they had probably never participated in one before. The adjutants were especially well posted and their morning reports showed them to be men of unusual intelligence and

zeal. Taking it as a whole, the encampment was an actual success and a promise of high excellence in the future. Nothing is needed to put the militia of Georgia on the highest plane except judgment on the part of the Advisory Board and support from the Legislature. I don't mean to insinuate that judgment is or will be wanting, but only to show what a rare opportunity they have in the splendid material ready to their hand.

Col. Mercer is a man of the highest intellectual ability, descendant of Hugh Mercer of the Revolutionary war, and of a long line of soldiers; his great professional and social standing commands the respect, as his gentle courtesy wins the love, of all. Col. Olmstead, the Q. M. General, has not only the best business capacity but is a man of broad views and an admirable scholar. Organization and discipline are the means to evolve the best results from material which is actually unsurpassed. One of the great advantages which this State possesses is the intense military spirit which pervades all ranks and classes. The companies set the best social and moral element of the communities which they represent and no man in Georgia is so bold as to hold himself too high for a commission in the State troops.

The officers are men who command the respect of their companies from their standing and personal qualities, and this, where penalties are nominal and the means of enforcing discipline inadequate, is the best guarantee for obedience and order. How far this was attained can be judged from the fact that from Monday to Saturday I did not see one intoxicated member of the militia, and I saw almost every man in the camp at one time or another. I did not see a blow struck or hear an angry word.

The first thing needed is the formation of a staff service. The Q. M. Department is in good hands and only wants expansion. There should be a Commissary Department or organized at once, and in a few days the State will have a roomy hospital accommodation. No better Surgeon General than Dr. Owens could be found; intensely military, energetic, with an exceptional medical education, his youth is one of his strongest recommendations.

A permanent Assistant Adjutant General and a force of competent clerks is another necessity, and it is to be hoped that the advantage of having such competent inspectors and instructors as Lieut. Terrett has given this year will not be forgotten. Discipline and instruction should be the watchwords of the Georgia volunteers, and with these qualities enforced the State will have a body of troops second to none in America. I hope the intense State pride of her people will overcome the natural reluctance of an agricultural community to vote money. When the Legislature sees in its first year and its imperfect organization their State militia earning the respect and admiration of professional observers who have made the National Guard system a study and seen the troops of half a dozen States, I cannot believe that they will permit such germs to perish from lack of nutriment.

A prominent officer of the State, writing to the JOURNAL from Macon in reference to the recent camp, says: "Capt. Field and Lieut. Terrett were working like beavers, and were thoroughly competent to discharge the duties assigned them, wearing as they necessarily were. I only hope that we may be as fortunate in our next year's detail. I can say, also, that the camp of the 1st Volunteer Regiment, headquarters at Savannah, under command of Lieut.-Col. Kelley, was a credit to the State and received many compliments from the officer named. The report of the officer to the Adjutant General of the Army will doubtless give every thing from the best possible standpoint, and the deplorable want of discipline in some of the regiments of others to learn, and the evident ability of a few will be handled, as they should be, with charity to all, but with 'gloves off.' Rome was not built in a day, and each year will show improvement, especially if such gentlemen of the Army are sent us. I am in favor of a regular commandant and regular staff in toto for several years to come, until our field officers get thoroughly into harness and abreast of the times in matters pertaining to camp discipline."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CONNECTICUT.

THOUGH formal orders will not be issued until July 5, it is announced that the C. N. G. will go into camp at Niantic the third week in August. The order of the regiments from right to left will be: 3d, 2d, 4th and 1st Separate Companies, and Battery A. For two or three years the plan of going into camp Saturday has been advocated. By the present arrangement, Monday and Saturday of camp week amount to little because of the arrival and departure of troops, while Friday, Governor's day, is chiefly devoted to spectacles. The State has dubiously granted the brigade permission to go to camp Saturday but failed to make an appropriation, notwithstanding the fact that the military commutation tax of the State amounts to \$10,000 more than the running expenses of the militia. A circular has been sent out by Adj.-Gen. Embler to all commanding officers stating the case and also the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Bulkeley, to have the troops go to camp Saturday if possible. The report of the adjutant general would be furnished Saturday afternoon, allowing the men to reach Niantic in good season. The regular sum for rations, 30 cents per man a day, would also be allowed. In default of the appropriation for the regular pay of \$3 per diem, the Governor wants each commander to ascertain if his men are willing to go without that pay. As one of these days is Sunday, and only half of Saturday will be taken, it is probable that their vote will be in the affirmative. In camp, the men would be observed on strictest military principles, with services by the chaplains. In fact, the day would be much better observed than it is now, when the men are preparing to leave home at 5 o'clock Monday morning. Col. Doherty, of the 2d, held a meeting of his officers in New Haven Monday night and from the opinions of the officers there expressed there is little doubt as to how that regiment will vote. It would be the first time the C. N. G. has ever spent Sunday in camp.

Adj.-Gen. Embler, after announcing that camp at Niantic would be the third week in August, sent out a circular stating that the Commander-in-Chief would like to see an eight days' camp, but that the last Legislature, not having been asked, has made no appropriation to that end. Accordingly he asked each commander to get the vote of his men and report by July 5 whether they would be willing to go to camp Saturday afternoon, August 16, their pay not to begin till August 18, but they are allowed full rations for both Saturday and Sunday. This would mean an average expense to the men of not over \$1.25 and the loss of half a day's work. The eight days is something that has long been desired by the brigade. The 2d Regiment officers held a meeting and voted almost unanimously to use their influence with the men to vote to go, and there is no question as to the action of that commander. In other regiments, however, the companies were allowed to vote separately without the prestige of an officers' vote, with the probable result that the plan will be defeated. The next Legislature will probably make the extra appropriation, and the men will then be ordered into camp on Saturday, in 1891.

The trouble in the 1st Regiment is by no means at an end. Capt. Wickham, the Governor's appointee as captain of Co. F, Hartford City Guards, is not liked by the men. They take the ground that the City Guard is a separate social organization, although its by-laws, etc., have been approved by the adjutant general, and therefore they retain Capt. Newton, the officer discharged by the Governor in the polo fight, as captain of that organization. When the company observed its annual memorial day, only eight men turned out under Capt. Wickham. This officer reported the names of the deserters to Col. Erickson, with the result that four corporals were dismissed this week and also Lieut. Newton, a brother of Capt. Newton, on the ground that he does not support Wickham. Several members of the Veteran Corps of the City Guard have re-enlisted as actives.

Col. Erickson, of the 1st, has been before the State Examining Board and passed a very satisfactory examination. The Board is composed of Adj.-Gen. Campbell, ex-Major Welles, of the 2d, and Lieut. Williams, instructor at Chelsea

Military Academy and until recently Lieutenant in Co. D, 2d Regiment. The Board is now in session at Hartford.

Chaplain Twitchell, D. D., of the 2d, is very enthusiastic for a Sunday in camp.

Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., now at Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, fears he will be ordered to the command of one of the three new batteries which it now looks as though Congress would add to the Army.

[If he is removed another officer will be sent to fill out his three years' tour of duty at Yale. He says if he remains he will establish a company among the students of the whole corps, the Government standing ready to furnish all requisites. He prefers to remain.]

PENNSYLVANIA.

ORDERS from Division Headquarters announce that the encampment of the Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., will be designated and named Camp John F. Hartranft. The several batteries of artillery and troops of cavalry are temporarily detached during the period of encampment from their respective brigades and will be formed into provisional battalions under the command of the senior officer. They will draw their quartermaster and commissary supplies through Division Headquarters. Camping parties will be detailed from each organization in numbers sufficient to erect tents, etc., who will carry with them cooked rations. At 9 o'clock A. M., Saturday, July 19, the encampment will be formally opened.

The following hours for drill, bugle calls and other duties are announced. The bugle calls will be repeated promptly from Brigade Headquarters and will be obeyed and respected. The drills will be upon the division drill grounds: 1st Brigade—Monday, July 21, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill; Tuesday, July 22, from 4 to 6 P. M., brigade drill. 2d Brigade—Tuesday, July 22, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill; Thursday, July 24, from 9 to 11 A. M., brigade drill. 3d Brigade—Monday, July 21, from 4 to 6 P. M., brigade drill; Wednesday, July 23, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.

Brigade manoeuvres will assimilate as far as practicable the actual operations of war. The drills of the artillery and cavalry and other drills of the infantry will be conducted so as not to interfere with this order, and they will at all times give special attention to guard duty.

Reveille is at 5 A. M. and taps at 10 P. M. There will be roll calls at reveille and tattoo.

The utmost attention will be paid by commanders of companies to the cleanliness of their men as to their persons, clothing and tents. The men shall bathe at least twice a week. The bathing must be done before 6 A. M. and after retreat. No flag poles or conspicuous flags or lettered devices, banners, etc., to mark any company, regiment or brigade, will be allowed except those authorized by law.

The Division will be reviewed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief on Wednesday, July 23, at 4:30 P. M., and Major Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, on Thursday, July 24, at 4:30 P. M.

Lieut. Col. John Houston Merrill, Judge Advocate, is appointed provost marshal during the period of the encampment.

Major W. H. Ezle, brigade surgeon, is detailed to act as surgeon-in-chief of the division during the absence of Lieut. Col. Mears. Headquarters of the division will be in camp from July 16 to 26.

The orders for the Regular troops will be found under our Army heading.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL and staff participated in the ceremonies of unveiling of the Hendricks monument at Indianapolis on July 1.

As a consequence of his discharge from the O. N. G., Col. Estrekin, formerly in command of the disbanded 6th Infantry, now circulate serious charges against Adj.-Gen. Hawkins and the assistant-inspector-general. Both these gentlemen deny these charges as base falsehoods.

The Legislature having provided for but six days in camp, Col. W. B. Smith, of the 1st Inf., Cincinnati, has arranged for a ten days camp, and the Governor and staff are invited to remain in camp with the regiment during the entire encampment. Col. Smith and his honorary staff make up the extra expenses from their private means.

VARIOUS.

Senator Louis Arthur Watres, nominated by the Republicans at Harrisburg, June 25, for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, with a moral certainty of election, is the present State inspector of rifle practice, having been selected for the position by Gov. Beaver in 1887 on account of the record for marksmanship of Co. A, of Scranton, of which he was captain. Under his supervision of rifle practice, the number of marksmen of the N. G. P. has grown from 1,300 to 4,000. There is nothing equal to good marksmanship in politics as well as at the butts. It is greatly to be regretted at the same time that Gen. Hastings was passed over in the nomination for Governor.

The Dakin medal, awarded to the company in the 47th N. Y., making the highest aggregate score on the range at Creedmoor, has been won by Co. E, Capt. H. H. Quirk. The Strong medal, awarded for the highest individual score, has been won by Private Angevine, of Co. C.

Some few weeks ago, Co. D, 47th N. Y., Capt. J. B. Christoffel, Jr., commanding, was invited by Co. B, 1st N. Y., Lieut. C. H. Smith, commanding, to visit New York and spend an evening with them. The Brooklyn boys accepted and had a jolly good time. On Monday, June 30, the New York boys were invited to come to Brooklyn as the guests of Co. D. A detachment of Co. D met Co. B at the Broadway Ferry and escorted it through the principal thoroughfares to their quarters on Marcy Avenue. A display of fireworks greeted the soldier boys along the line. Capt. A. G. Brown let the boys know that he was with them in enthusiasm by shooting off fireworks as they passed his store, and Capt. T. S. Cooper, the old commandant of Co. D, was given a marching salute at his residence, and he returned the compliment very handsomely by illuminating Bedford avenue with fireworks and red lights. At the armory the guests were given a lunch and entertained until a late hour. It was indeed a royal time.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the trouble in the 7th Regiment, between Lieut. Patterson and Capt. Allen of Co. D, fully exonerates Capt. Allen from the charges of the former, which is as we predicted in our issue of June 14, and further the court recommends that charges be preferred against Lieut. Patterson. They are now being prepared, and will come before the Court of which Col. Dowd, 12th Regt., is president.

The battalion that went to Creedmoor, June 30, for rifle practice, consisted of the 4th Sep. Co., of Yonkers; the 11th, of Mount Vernon; and the 17th, of Flushing, being over 200 strong. It was under the command of Capt. T. Miller, 12th Sep. Co. The Yonkers company qualified 20 men, the Mount Vernon 14, and the Flushing 14.

It is expected that Canada will be represented at the National Rifle Association prize meeting at Creedmoor this year, the directors of the association having agreed to the

use of the Martini-Henry rifle in the competitions restricted to military rifles.

In the 11th Separate Co., of Mount Vernon, N. Y., 1st Sergt. Frank M. Sageman has been unanimously elected 2d lieutenant, vice E. Fred Schneider, promoted. Dr. Stuart B. Carls has been commissioned assistant surgeon. The Glue Club entertainment given on Friday, June 27, was the most successful performance ever given in Mount Vernon, and drew a most appreciative and fashionable audience.

The final scores in the handicap match of the 12th N. Y. rifle club, concluded on June 30, are as follows (ties will be decided later):

Lieut. F. N. Owen, Co. B.....	50	48	45	143
Lieut. E. C. Smith, Co. A.....	49	48	46	143
Capt. W. G. Owen, Staff.....	48	48	47	143
Pvt. Jas. O'Donnell, Co. F.....	48	48	46	142
Pvt. H. H. Haarklow, Co. I.....	47	47	46	140
Sergt. S. C. Stewart, Co. G.....	47	46	46	139
Pvt. J. B. Simpson, Co. C.....	47	45	46	138
Sergt. Henry Kessler, Co. H.....	46	46	46	138
Corpl. Donovan, Co. K.....	48	45	45	138

Speaking of the recent battle at South Yonkers, Town Topics says: "It was a valuable test as showing how little real military knowledge the Guard possesses. Given a position, very strong in one way and very weak in another, the entire science of the attack was directed against its strongest point. The 7th rushed the bridge in column of fours under a fire which, if real, would have slaughtered them. The 6th deployed across one wing of the 7th and received the latter's fire in the rear while the enemy peppered away from the front. However, the massing of the troops was effective, and a succession of similar manoeuvres, if only conducted in accordance with recognized modern principles of 'Fire,' 'Battle' and 'Minor' tactics, would be worth a king's ransom to the Guard."

ARMY OFFICERS AT NATIONAL GUARD ENCAMPMENTS.

THE instructions issued by the Inspector General of the U. S. Army to officers detailed to visit encampments of State troops will be found of general interest. They are as follows:

Sir: The Secretary of War desires me to inform you that your detail to visit the encampment of ——— for the purpose of inspecting and instructing the same, is made primarily on account of the interest felt by the War Department in the National Guard and militia forces of the nation, and with the specific purpose of giving such instructions and information to the officers and men assembled in such camps as may be requested, and also to observe the condition of the troops. You will have no authority to control, interfere with, or exercise any power or command during such inspection or course of instruction over the troops so instructed or inspected, except by virtue of such courtesy as may be extended and authority as may be conferred upon you temporarily by the Governor of the State, directly or through his representative. Your first duty, therefore, by letter to the Governor of the State and commandant of the camp that you have received these orders, and ask if there is any special matter to which it is desired that you shall give your attention.

It is not intended that your inspection shall consist solely of the ceremony as prescribed in the drill book and regulations, but that you shall observe everything that can possibly be of present or future military use, and, of course, such mere details as each and all of the exercises, drill, parades, etc., and all matters generally pertaining to a camp of troops, and you will discuss the same with the commanding officer, and, if he desires, will assume all necessary authority and give any necessary instruction, and submit to him daily a report covering all that has come under your observation during the preceding twenty-four hours which in your judgment is of interest for comment. With both readiness and reserve please be as useful as possible within professional lines. You will also suggest to the commanding officer certain, not too complex, problems in minor tactics, which should be practically demonstrated by the troops on the field, which, if properly thought out, may illustrate experience in campaign. You will secure such exact information regarding the organization, equipment, instruction, and discipline of the troops. You may see assembled and the others in the State not participating in this encampment, but to be considered in case of hostilities, as close personal observation and the facilities offered enable you to obtain. You should direct your attention to matters which combine to render troops efficient when called into active service, immediately encouraging the best you see and not criticizing them what cannot be corrected. You will report upon the adaptability of the uniform to use in the field; the kind and calibre of arms in use, their condition and that of accoutrements; amount and kind of target practice habitually had and degree of proficiency therein, both in the gallery and the field; the quality and character of camp and garrison equipment available; and the system followed by the various staff departments (especially those of supply) for placing the forces in condition for active service. You will also report what facilities are at the disposal of the authorities of the State for concentrating or distributing its forces in case of sudden emergency, and the laws of the State regulating the transportation of its forces over railroad lines within the State, and what facilities and methods for instruction these troops possess at their places of abode. In any criticisms you may feel obliged to make in your report to this office, you should bear in mind the opportunities of the nation to perfect themselves in their duties. But they are entitled to every praise for any particular when they excel the Regulars, especially in economy or soldierly efficiency. You should mingle freely with officers of all grades; as certain generally their knowledge and capacity for their duties, and whether they are zealous in performing them, and are capable of leading and instilling proper enthusiasm and discipline among their men; give freely whenever solicited the benefit of your own knowledge and experience. Be watchful of and if opportunity offers test the fitness of men of all ranks and on every sort of duty for their positions; and allow the requirements of the general regulations and drill books to remain superior to any personal opinion. In doing this you should appreciate the desirability of cultivating cordial relations between the Regular Army and the National Guard and volunteer forces of the nation, remembering that upon the latter our country must ever rely when there is a general call to arms. And it is hoped both can still be benefited, as both have been, by careful and kindly association, and understanding each other properly.

Finally, you will submit such recommendations as in your judgment would promote the usefulness of the troops coming under your observation during the inspection with which you have been charged, with a view of official transmission of such recommendations to the State authority concerned. You will submit direct to this office a general report of your observations, with return of troops, copies of orders, and, if procurable, copies of the laws governing the militia of the State, copies of your daily reports, or criticisms, with notes as to action taken on them and results, to be mailed not later than ten days after the encampment has been broken up. In addition to this general report, if there is anything of a confidential character of which it would be well the War Department should be advised, you will submit a second, or confidential report, to reach this office not later than thirty days after the termination of the encampment. You will report each Saturday to this office during your tour of this duty your whereabouts and any marked features in the week's work, and will report at once any matter requiring immediate attention here.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In compliance with a resolution to celebrate the anniversary of the Nation's birthday, the Commandery of Indiana held a patriotic service at the Tabernacle Church, Indianapolis, July 4.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Marksman.—The medals are being engraved and their issue is daily expected. The delay was at the Mint in Philadelphia.

Numerous Inquirers.—See our answer to J. A. G. in JOURNAL of June 23. These questions are premature as to the Regulations which will be established under the recent act to prevent desertions.

5th Cavalry.—There is no book of recent date on the preparation of Army papers, but a patient study of the Regulations and of the printed notes on the various blanks will help materially to complete your education in this respect.

Captain, Grand Rapids, Mich.—It is customary in the militia for the captain of a company to confer with his subordinate commissioned officers on all questions relating to the management of his company, such as appointments of non-com. officers, the issuing of orders, etc.

J. R. J. asks: Was General Garfield ever in an engagement? **Ans.**—Yes. In eastern Kentucky at Middle Creek, Jan. 10, 1862, one of the most important of the minor battles of the war; at Shiloh; in front of Corinth; at Chickasaw, and for his gallantry in connection with that battle he was made a major-general.

F. W. F. asks: 1. Where to send for "Catalogue U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School Library at Fort Leavenworth." **Ans.**—To the adjutant of the School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

2. Where to send for new book of "Instruction for Non-Commissioned Officers." **Ans.**—Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., Fort McKim, Wyo.

3. Where to send for "Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery Service, U. S. A." **Ans.**—D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, New York City.

REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT.

Town Topics says: "Cranston's, at West Point, has its reminiscences, and plenty of them. Just think, for instance, of the procession of men known to the cabinet and the field that have proceeded through its corridors and verandas in their life's march toward the shades! I remember this house for over thirty years, and only this morning my memory went back to the summer of 1860, just about commencement time, and to a notable group that gathered around a dining table in the east end of the big dining hall. It was Winfield Scott's table, and he always had a special one, and only his own guests sat at it, always excepting old Mr. Cozens, who invariably took a place at the foot. On this particular occasion part of the then visiting board had come down from the Point to dine, and there they sat. Scott, massive of form and leonine of feature, towered at the head; by him was Jeff. Davis, with his thin, clear-cut, intellectual face and

head. I wonder if he had any premonition of the funeral fires of the Confederacy when its Capitol, self-lighted, went into smoke and ashes? or whether any foresight of his could in any way or measure have foreseen the ineffable sadness of the next four years? There, too, was Handsome Breckenridge, then Vice-President, soldier, statesman, on the wrong side, to be sure, but a gallant gentleman always. Fort Sumter Anderson sat side by side with Hardee of the tactics, then commandant at the Point, and all about were ranged men of war and state, whose names in those days filled men's ears, and are now only recorded in history or on the plates of their coffins; for every man at that table has lived his life, fought his fight, and departed unto his own place. And yet it is only thirty years! What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

THE ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

A REMARKABLE electrical transmission plant has recently been put down in the State of Nevada, in the world-famous Comstock Lode and the almost equally famous Sutro Tunnel. At the Nevada Mill there is a 10 ft. Pelton water wheel, which receives water through a pipe-line delivering water from the side of Mount Davidson under a head of 460 ft., giving 200 horse power. Here the water is again caught up, delivered into two heavy iron pipes and conducted down the vertical shaft and incline of the Chollar Mine to the Sutro Tunnel level, where it is again delivered to six Pelton water wheels, this time running under a head of 1,680 ft. Each of the six wheels is but 40 in. in diameter, weighing 225 lb.; but with a jet of water less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, they develop 125 horse power each. On the same shafts, which revolve 900 times a minute, are coupled six Brush dynamos, which generate the current for the electric motors that drive the stamps in the mill above ground. The result is that, where it formerly took 312 miners' inches of water to operate 35 stamps, but 72 in. are now required to run 60 stamps. This is the greatest head of water ever used by any wheel, and by itself constitutes an era in hydraulic engineering. A solid bar of iron thrown forcibly against this tremendous jet rebounds as though it had struck against a solid body instead of a mobile fluid. The speed of this jet, where it impinges against the buckets of the wheel, is two miles a minute—176 ft. a second. The wheels only weigh 1.8 lb. per electric horse power when working with the maximum head, figures which are only surpassed by the Brotherhood engines used for driving torpedoes, and possibly by the Parsons steam turbine. At the Terni steel works in Italy there is a Girard turbine using water under a head of 1,000 ft., which we believe is the greatest head used in Europe.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

In some recent experiments, Mr. Shelford Bidwell has established the curious fact that electrifying a jet of steam decreases its transparency.

A PLAN has been prepared by M. Krupp, of Essen, to construct a canal to put the Danube and Vienna in communication with the Adriatic. He has submitted this plan to the Austrian Government.

HAVING traded Heligoland with the Germans for valuable possessions in Africa the British are now proposing to cede to the French their rights over Senegambia, Africa, for the French rights in the Newfoundland fisheries.

THE verdict pronounced against Lieut. Agustin de Iturbide, of the Mexican Army, by court-martial recently, and which was repealed by higher authority, was revised by the supreme tribunal of the nation on Wednesday of this week.

THE *Reichswehr* gives some particulars of the very important manoeuvres which the Russians are preparing for in Volhynia in the autumn. Great secrecy is to be preserved in regard to them, and military attaches will not be invited.

THE German papers are full of particulars and rumors concerning the great combined manoeuvres of the fleet and the 9th Army Corps, which are to take place on the Schleswig Holstein coast and about the island of Alsens, early in September.

VANCOUVER is now a bustling city of 17,000 inhabitants, with nine ocean steamship lines already established, and three fast steamers for an Australian line will soon be added. The Canadian Government has decided to advertise immediately for a fast Atlantic mail service, with an average speed of 18 knots from port to port.

AN Ottawa despatch says: Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton, commander of the Canadian militia, has been compelled to resign. The weakness he betrayed for furs belonging to halfbreeds during the late Northwest rebellion cost him his position. The General will leave shortly for England, where he will engage in literary work dealing with the military profession.

AN anecdote is told in a Paris paper of a French General who sought refuge from a storm in an *auberge* and heard three men discussing foreign politics over a bottle of wine. They were unanimously in favor of France going to war the next day! One of these heroes was a hunchback, the second had lost an eye, and the third, who might have come from Tooley street, was a tailor over 60 years of age. All three were unmarried!

RUSSIA is now possessed, according to the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, of the fleetest warship or seagoing cruiser in the world. This is the torpedo-chaaser

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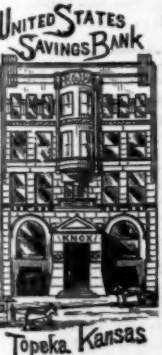
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PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING, &c.—Depot
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triplicate, will be received until 11:30 a.m.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890, and opened
immediately thereafter for supplying and
fitting up Bath-tubs, Water-closets and Urinals
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SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889.
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Adler (built by the German firm of Schichau at Elbing) which belongs to a new type, resembling the double screw boats *Aquila*, *Nibbo* and *Avoltoio*, built also by Schichau, for the Italian Government. The length of the *Adler* is 152 ft. 7 in., and her beam 17 ft., and her engines develop 2,200 horse power. The contract speed was 26.5 knots, which was exceeded at the trial, the mean speed having been 26.55 knots, and the maximum 27.4.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by G. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of June 24:

C. J. Wheaton, near Morrison, Va., anchor.
D. F. McDonald, Berkeley, Cal., ship's berth.
J. C. Butterfield and T. C. Batchelor, London, Eng., cart-ridge case.
O. W. Bergman, near Washholm, Sweden, firearm.
C. Rostel, Magdeburg, Prussia, Germany, breech-loading firearm.
C. Ensb, Liege, Belgium, magazine gun.
M. E. Gregg, Washington, D. C., magazine gun.
J. B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, apparatus for checking and controlling the recoil of guns.
D. J. Reynolds, Winnebago City, Minn., steering propeller.

The New York Tribune tells this story at the expense of Democratic statesmen, but as it is applicable to "statesmen" of any party, we alter it accordingly. It is evident that these gentlemen were not in the neighborhood of Brandy Station during the war, where the locality was so familiar to the soldiers of both armies:

When Col. Turner, of St. Thomas, W. I., was married at Somerset, Va., some years ago, the then First Assistant Postmaster General, Col. Stevenson, Congressman Rogers, of Arkansas, and "Nick" Bell—alias Foghorn Bell—Superintendent of Foreign Mails, were among the Washington people invited to be present at the ceremony. They met on the train and all went well until they reached Brandy Station, six miles north of Culpepper. They were gazing at the Virginia scenery and talking politics when the train slowed up and the conductor yelled:

"Brandy!"
The three statesmen jumped up.
"What's that?" said Col. S., trying to be calm.
"Hut! Listen!" whispered Judge Rogers, with repressed emotion and his hand to his ear.
"He said Brandy, didn't he?" asked "Nick" Bell, eagerly.
"Brandy!" yelled the brakeman at the other end of the car, and the statesmen, with a combined and fervent "Thank heaven!" plied out over each other on to the platform and into the station.

"Where is it?" asked "Nick," excitedly, when they found the station agent.
"Where's what?" said the agent.
"Brandy, of course," replied the Colonel, emphatically.
"This is it," said the agent, politely.
"What?" said Col. Bell, looking around.
"This; this is Brandy Station," asserted the agent, posi-

tively; and the three statesmen looked at the agent and at each other, then sadly filed back into the car.
It is one of the shandies, of course, now told on these good men for the first time.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the name of his son, Prince Burhan Eddin Effendi, to be placed on the books of the Turkish ironclad frigate *Orkanieh*.

PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT.

A MORE agreeable journey through diversified and attractive scenery than that which can be made by one of the two daily vestibuled fast trains of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Chicago and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York would be hard to find. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of to-day is a vastly different institution from that which it was a few years ago. The antiquated locomotives and cars which then constituted its equipment have given place to rolling stock of the latest and best patterns and the through trains, vestibuled from engine to rear sleeper and including dining cars and Pullman cars of the most modern and luxurious character, compare favorably with those of any in the world. The sleeping cars especially built for these trains a few months ago have some admirable improvements. The elegant simplicity of the interior decorations is in marked contrast to the louder ornamentation which not long ago was considered the height of art in such places. The wood is of mahogany with little carved or raised work, but brought down to the highest finish, carefully selected for fine grain and texture and showing highly artistic cabinet work which the eye does not tire of admiring. The improvement in the locomotive equipment is equally remarkable. In order to climb the Alleghenies, from whose heights the passenger enjoys views of sublimity and beauty which he never forgets, heavy grades and numerous curves were necessary in constructing the road and until recently it required the help of extra engines to get a train to the summit. Now when the foot of the mountain is reached, linked of two or more engines being called into service there is attached to the train a single engine weighing 67 tons, having six coupled drivers and cylinders 21x25 inches in size, and this powerful machine takes the heavy train up the long stretches of grades, reaching as high as 118 feet to the mile, at a lively pace. The daylight ride over the mountains, especially in the time of verdure, shows a wonderfully attractive panorama in which grandeur and beauty are constantly mingled, and indeed the entire journey between Washington and Chicago proves the propriety of calling this road "Picturesque R. & O."—*Railway Age*.

CATARRH.

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to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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MARRIED.

BRACH-COOKE.—At Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., July 2, by the rector, the Rev. Charles S. Olmsted, KATHERINE RUSSELL, only daughter of the Rev. A. B. Brach, D. D., to PAUL BYRAM COOKE, Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Niagara.

DENT—GREEN.—At Leavenworth, Kas., June 23, Ensign B. C. DENT, U. S. Navy, to Miss LULU LEE GREEN.

LYMAN—CLARKE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Lieut. CHAS. G. LYMAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ALICE EVELYN CLARKE.

PIPER—COZZENS.—At the Church of the Holy Innocents, Highland Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 24, 1890, by the Rev. W. R. Thomas, D. D., Lieutenant ALEXANDER R. PIPER, United States Army, to MARISSA COZZENS.

SMITH—COMPTON.—At Walla Walla, Washington, June 19, Lieutenant ABEL SMITH, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss FLORENCE COMPTON, daughter of Colonel Chas. E. Compton, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

DIED.

CORSON.—Near Helena, Montana, June 30, in a railroad accident, Miss MAY C. CORSON, of Fort Sherman, Idaho.

DE LUC.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., June 25, Chief Engineer EDMUND S. DE LUC, U. S. Navy.

EDBUTT.—At West Point, N. Y., July 1, WILLIAM EDBUTT, aged 32, father of Mrs. Albert H. Craney, West Point Hotel.

OND.—Suddenly, at San Francisco, Cal., June 21, at 12.30 P. M., of acute pneumonia, DONA AGUSTIAS DE LA GUERRA OND, mother of the wife of 1st Lieut. John H. H. Pesbire, 13th Infantry, aged 75 years and ten days.

SWORDS.—At New York City, June 30, CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, widow of General Thomas Swords, U. S. Army.

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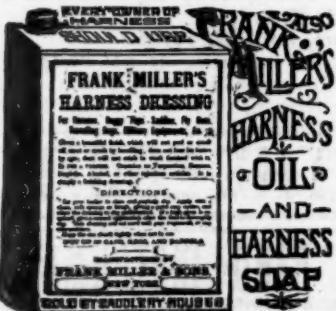
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informal method, study nature and her sci-
ences, the arts, or the classics. It may apply
the work of the past year practically to the
study of the plants, rocks, shells, or animal
life of the sea. It may study similar objects
found in rambling, over the hills or through
the tangled Long Island forests. It may
gather material for class work on boating
tours on the wide bay or the fresh-water
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life and exercise, giving real pleasure, yet it
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scholars save what they gained through the
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they preserve habits of study; where they
have an extra amount of exercise and recre-
ation to store up health and strength; where
they have out-door studies in science; where
they have sea-bathing, and study the botany
and zoology of the sea. Teachers have re-
views, advance work, pedagogy; college
students finish classics or mathematics for
exams; young pupils begin the work of the
coming winter by easy lessons. There is
work for everyone, but there is rest and a
good time for everyone. In fact, students
enjoy the vacation better from doing a little
real work every day, and so they don't get
tired of rest. There is no place quite like the
summer school for either work or rest; an 8
year old scholar or a 30 year teacher is equally
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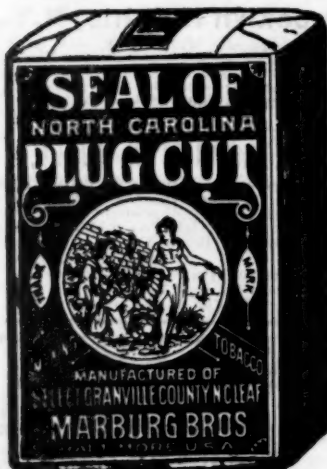
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